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AKHROMEYEV COMPARES U.S., SOVIET STANDS ON ARMS

PM211335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Akhromeyev entitled: "Washington's Claims and the Real Facts"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has advanced concrete proposals at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the complex of problems related to space and nuclear (strategic and medium-range) armaments. These proposals are being examined by the delegations. Their essence was set forth by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in in his statements in Paris. Thus, they are known to the entire world.

These are the proposals for a total ban on space strike weapons and a radical, by 50 percent, reduction of the nuclear armaments of the USSR and the United States capable of reaching each others territories; for concluding agreements on nuclear medium-range systems in Europe and direct talks with France and Britain on the European balance of nuclear forces; for working out an agreement on a range of interim measures designed to facilitate the early and successful completion of the talks in Geneva

Combined with the earlier advanced proposals, these new proposals constitute the Soviet program of realistic and far-reaching measures whose implementation may bring about normalization of the complicated and dangerous international situation. Implementing this program would ensure a substantial advance toward the goal considered most important by all peoples -- that of preventing the militarization of outer space, prohibiting and eliminating nuclear weapons, and saving mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet initiatives have received broad support from peace-loving public opinion, including Western Europe and the United States. It is recognized everywhere that the program put forward by the Soviet Union contains proposals which may bring the world out of the arms race deadlock and remove the obstacles on the path of achieving accords at the Geneva talks.

Having received the Soviet proposals, the United States now has the opportunity to move forward and try to bring the positions of the sides at the talks closer together. After all, Washington makes daily statements about its readiness and desire for a radical cut in nuclear weapons. The Soviet proposals go out to meet those desires.

But how does the U.S. react to the Soviet proposals? After making an initial assessment (it is impossible to study deeply and evaluate such fundamental proposals in a brief period), many officials from the White House administration, as is now evident, embarked on a path of falsifying and publicly discrediting our initiatives, trying to misinterpret them, presenting them in a spurious light, and belittling their significance. Realizing that it is impossible to reject the Soviet proposals as a whole, they say in Washington that they recognize they "warrant further discussion" and could be accepted as "a starting point at the talks." However, this is said just as a disguise. In actual fact, something quite different is taking place. High-ranking U.S. Administration representatives have in the past few days actively come out against the Soviet proposals. They are letting it be known that such proposals are unacceptable to them and are attempting to discredit and reject, not the details, but the essence, the foundations of the Soviet Union's proposals.

U.S. Administration officials, considering the people's fear of nuclear weapons, declare the U.S. "star wars" program may, allegedly, rid the world of nuclear weapons. They in Washington flatly reject the idea of banning the development [sozdaniye] and deployment [razvertyvaniye] of space strike weapons, while in order to cover up their aggressive designs, they have worked out a false concept of gradual transition from the deployment of nuclear offensive systems to the development and deployment of non-nuclear, so-called "defensive" systems. Its authors' line of argument is as follows: It is necessary to continue the deployment of strategic nuclear armaments, constantly threatening the Soviet Union with their use. Simultaneously, it is necessary to develop a "multitiered ABN' defence." This is how they describe space strike armaments. After the system is developed, "probably, in a few decades," it will be, purportedly, possible to come to an agreement on the reduction and even elimination of nuclear armaments.

It turns out that in order to eliminate nuclear weapons it is ncessary to plunge mankind into an arms race that is hard to even imagine today. The road to nuclear disarmament, according to this inside-out logic, lies in the buildup of nuclear offensive armaments and the militarization of space. It will take tens of years and the cost of innumerable material and other resources of mankind to accumulate the huge piles of weapons. There is no other way, nor can there be any, claims the U.S. Administtation.

Why all this is being done is understood in the Soviet Union. Deceiving peoples, divertting them from immediate measures for the reduction of nuclear arsenals are the aims of these manipulations. Washington transforms, turns upside-down, the objective need for a total elimination of nuclear weapons in order to gain an opportunity for an uncontrolled buildup of nuclear armaments. The United States is implementing this in practice. It is developing first-strike weapons; five new types of strategic delivery vehicles -- two types of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM), a submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), two types of heavy bombers -- and is also deploying long-range cruise missiles of various basing modes and other systems of nuclear armaments.

If the propaganda is cast a side and the essence of the U.S. "star wars" program is revealed, it pursues the treacherous aim of giving the United States the potential to make a first nuclear strike at the Soviet Union with impunity and deprive it, by creating a national anti-missile defence, of the opportunity to make a retaliatory strike.

The Soviet Union suggested to the U.S. Administration a ban on the development of the two sides' space strike weapons. We are against the spread of the arms race into outer space. If that happens, mankind may find itself facing an unpredictable situation. The risk of war will grow many times. In order to prevent this, the USSR proposes renouncing, once and for all, the development and deployment of space strike armaments.

That is why an accord banning the development of space strike weapons is a key, fundamental questions. If no ban exists, an unchecked arms race will start, both of strategic offensive and space weapons. Such is the objective reality. There should be no misunderstanding on this point. The Soviet Union is far from naive and cannot count only on peaceful assurances by U.S. leaders, which serve as a cover for developing strike weapons in space. If that is continued, nothing will remain for us, but to adopt countermeasures in the field of both offensive and other, not excluding defensive, armaments, including those based in space.

The White House wants to present the Soviet Union with a fait accompli of the deployment of space strike systems which are aimed at it. But Washington underestimates the potentialities of the Soviet Union.

There will be no U.S. monopoly in outer space. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev has declared this with all clarity.

In order to justify the militarization of outer space, Washington alleges that U.S. work on the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI), in fact a "star wars" program is "something quite legitimate" and even almost allowed by the 1972 Soviet-American treaty limiting antiballistic missile defences. A "new interpretation" of the treaty has been offered, according to which, it allows, purportedly, the development [razrabatyvet], testing, and creation [sozdavat] of anti-missile weapon systems on the basis of "other physical principles," that is laser, particle-beam, and other types of weaponry, both land- and space-based.

Thus, the presidential assistant for national security affairs R. McFarlane, when appearing on an NBC television program on October 6, distorted the essence of the ABM Treaty. Trying to substantiate the "lawfulness of experiments" within the framework of the ill-famed "Strategic Defense Initiative," he contended that the treaty sanctions tests of any ABM system as long as they are based on other principles of physics." The ABM Treaty is also falsified by the "new confidential study" prepared by the Pentagon and concerning limitations envisaged by the treaty. It is contended in the study that provisions of the treaty supposedly can be applied only to radars and anti-missiles, but not to the development [razrabotka] and testing of "exotic" ABM systems (lasers, bean weapons).

Such "interpretations" of the ABM Treaty, to put it mildly, are deliberate deceit. They contradict reality. Article 5 of the treaty absolutely unambigously bans the development, testing, and deployment of ABM systems or components of space or mobile ground basing and, moreover, regardless of whether these systems are based on existing or "future" technologies.

In accordance with the agreed-upon statement "D" appended to the treaty, to which the administration now refers so often, the conduct of research, development, and testing of ABM systems or their components, based on other physical principles, is allowed in areas that are strictly limited by the treaty, clearly defined by it and use only fixed ground ABM systems (as they are defined in Article 3 of the treaty). Moreover, if either side wants to deploy its new systems in these limited areas, it cannot do so without preliminary consultations with the more side and without introducing the appropriate agreed-upon amendments in the treaty.

Only such and no other interpretation of the key provisions of the ABM Treaty, that was initiated by the United States itself, was worked out and adopted by the two sides in the course of talks on this treaty. The present aim of the U.S. Administration is clear: To prepare a "legal base" for carrying out all stages of practical work within the framework of the SDI program, that is the development [razrabotka] testing, and deployment [razvertyvaniye] of space strike systems.

The ABM Treaty is becoming an obstacle to the United States in the fulfillment of "star wars" plans. In striving to clear the road for the militarization of outer space, the head of the Pentagon Caspar Weinberger, when speaking at the National Press Club in Washington, threw aside the subterfuges of McFarland and others and bluntly stated, "We should study the possibility of really breaking with the ABM Treaty." Such is the actual position of the United States.

The Soviet Union is of a diametrically opposite opinion. The open-ended ABM Treaty is fundamentally important for the entire process of nuclear arms limitation; even more, it is the basis on which strategic stability and international security rest. We are convinced that everybody, including the United States, will stand to lose from a violation of this treaty.

The USSR is strictly observing all commitments under the treaty and is not doing anything that would contradict its provisions.

The Soviet stand on space strike arms was clearly formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev. It is necessary, he stated in the interview for TIME magazine, for a ban to embrace every phase of the inception of this new class of arms. This, however, does not deny the right and possibility of conducing basic research in outer space. But, it is one thing to conduct research and studies in laboratory conditions and quite another when models and prototypes are created and samples of space arms are tested. This is always followed by the deployment [razvertyvaniye] of arms. It is precisely such a line, backing it up accordingly with propaganda, that the U.S. Administration is pursuing as regards the "star wars" program. The USSR views as impermissible any out-of-laboratory work connected with the development and testing of models, pilot samples, separate assemblies, and components. Everything that is being done for the subsequent design and production of space strike systems should be banned.

The Soviet Union's approach is substantiated and realistic also from the point of view that out-of-laboratory work can be verified by national technical means. If this process is cut short at the initial stage of research, the possibility of developing [razrabotka] space strike arms will vanish.

The United States representatives pile up false arguments and distort the Soviet proposal on a very radical cut, by 50 percent, of the nuclear arms of the USSR and the United States capable of reaching each other's territory.

Flowing from Washington is a large stream of contentions that the Soviet proposal puts the United States in an unequal position because it will have to reduce not only the strategic "triad," but also its forward-based systems in Europe and Asia and medium-range missiles that are being deployed in Western Europe. As for the Soviet Union, it is contended account is only taken of strategic nuclear arms while the SS-20 missiles, deployed in the European zone and creating a threat to the West European allies of the United States, are supposedly ignored (taken out of the bracket of reductions).

The United States uses such arguments as a means of avoiding the main issue -- the genuine fact that apart from the strategic nuclear force, the Soviet Union does not have other nuclear systems capable of reaching the territory of the United States. However, the territory of the Soviet Union is under a dual threat from the U.S. strategic offensive force and U.S. medium-range missiles and forward-based systems deployed around the Soviet Union. We have never held an unconcerned attitude toward this dual threat, nor will we do so.

As for the Soviet SS-20 missiles in the European zone, our proposal is long known: The USSR is prepared to reduce them and leave no more than the number of corresponding missiles in the possession of Britain and France (counting by warheads). If the United States withdraws its medium-range missiles from Europe, the Soviet Union will immediately carry out such a reduction.

On the event of an accord in Europe, the USSR does not intend to deploy additional SS-20 missiles in the east of the country on the understanding that there will be no substantial changes in the strategic situation there and no additional U.S. nuclear systems capable of reaching the territory of the Soviet Union will be deployed.

Further, the U.S. Administration is trying to present matters as though, according to our proposal, the U.S. side, unlike, the Soviet side, will have to reduce its "triad" by more than 50 percent because, in view of its "allies commitments," the United States, supposedly, cannot renounce its medium-range missiles and forward-based systems.

But the USSR also has allies and corresponding obligations have also been signed between them and the Soviet Union that are being strictly observed. Why, after all, should the United States leave intact its medium-range missiles and forward-based systems that threaten the USSR and its allies? The United States wants to entrench itself with its first-strike systems near the borders of the Warsaw Pact states and thereby secure for itself strategic superiority. This is the crux of the matter.

A version is spreading within U.S. ruling circles, according to which the USSR, after the reduction, will preserve its "most dangerous" and "destabilizing" strategic armaments -- land-based ICBM's. The U.S. Administration has a rule of its own: The systems which are most developed in the USSR and which make up the backbone of its military might are designated as "destabilizing", while those which make up the strength of the United States, for instance, SLBM's, and heavy bombers, each with 20-28 long-range cruise missiles on board are systems of "stability and security". The Soviet Union does not agree with this.

Strategic offensive weapons are now approaching one another in their destructive capabilities. There is no difference as far as combat effectiveness is concerned, between the Soviet ICBM's and the American Trident SLBM's. That is why strategic armaments should be regarded and assessed in their entirety, as a single whole. This has always been the basic principle of negotiations. The new Soviet proposal proceeds from this as well. It stipulates that none of the elements of the strategic triad of each side -- either Soviet ICBM's or American SLBM's -- account for more than 60 percent of the sum total of warheads (6,000 units) remaining after the reduction. This means that, under implementation of our proposal, the reduction would apply to each of the elements of the triad, including the Soviet ICBM's.

In a bid to justify the escalation of war preparations and the Washington-instigated arms race, U.S. leaders are seeking to convince the public that no rough military strategic balance currently exists between the USSR and the United States; that the United States is allegedly "lagging behind" the USSR in strategic offensive armaments. Lately, they have been asserting that the USSR also allegedly leaped forward in the field of developing [sozdaniye] an anti-missile defense of the country's territory. The anti-Soviet propaganda about "Soviet military superiority" is continuing. The arguments are not new. Every thesis they contain is false.

The truth is that a rough balance in strategic armaments does exist between the USSR and the United States. This was verified during the seven years of work on the SALT II Treaty and was officially endorsed by Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter in 1979 during the signing of the treaty. At the present time, the number of strategic delivery vehicles on both sides has not changed in comparison with 1979. The USSR has somewhat more of them than the United States (2,504:2,210), but the United States still has a greater quantity of warheads on them. But, on the whole, there is a rough equality. This is confirmed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Its report to Congress (1984) notes: "In the present period, there exists an approximate nuclear parity between the United States and the Soviet Union."

The approximate balance will still be preserved after 50 percent reductions in the corresponding nuclear armaments, though of course, at a substantially lower level. Although the number of delivery vehicles possessed by the United States will be somewhat greater than those of the USSR (1,680 and 1,250 respectively), the sides will be left with an identical quantity of warheads -- 6,000 units each, which will ensure approximate strategic equilibrium.

The statements by Washington officials about the USSR's purported three-time super superiority in ICBM's (warheads and their destruct capabilities) are one-sided.

As a matter of fact, the United States has roughly the same superiority in warheads on its SLBM's.

The United States' desire to "rectify" the nuclear armaments balance is aimed, in fact, at altering the rough equality in strategic systems in favour of the United States. It is very indicative that they want to "rectify" the nuclear balance. According to the Pentagon, a nuclear balance between the United States and the Soviet Union existed twenty years ago when the United States had in service more than 1,000 ICBM's, 656 SLBM's, more than 600 heavy bombers, and a considerable number of forward-based nuclear weapon delivery vehicles close to Soviet territory, while the USSR had only 600 strategic delivery vehicles.

In the opinion of the U.S. side, the "imbalance" appeared when the USSR acquired an equivalent capability of replying to a strike against its territory with a strike at the potential aggressor's territory. We got this capability mostly with the development [razvitiye] of Soviet inter-continental ballistic missiles. That is why the United States views our ICBM's as the "main source of the problem".

But we do not think the ability to respond equally with a blow to a blow against our territory is an imbalance. On the contrary, this is the foundation of supporting equilibrium in nuclear forces, an important factor of maintaining peace and stability. Rough equality is also the necessary basis for the process of nuclear arms limitation. We know that in the United States some people are still dreaming about returning to the state when the invulnerable "fortress North America" could threaten any state with nuclear annihilation. There is no returning to the past. Neither will there be any unilateral disarmament of the USSR.

It is not difficult to understand what is concealed behind the inventions of the Pentagon and the United States Department of State that the Soviet Union supposedly has all but created an ABM system for the defense of the territory of the country: This is deception of the public. The Soviet Union is not engaged in the development [razrabotca] and, consequently, testing of any models of space arms whatsoever; we do not have programs for creating space strike systems nor plans of "star wars" analogous to the U.S. ones. The USSR is strictly fulfilling the indefinite ABM Treaty of 1972. We suggest that the United States should also join us in this and give up plans of militarizing outer space before it is too late. There are no strike arms in outer space now, and there should be none.

With an eye to the forthcoming Soviet-American summit, the question is being asked throughout the world: What are the Soviet Union and the United States taking to that meeting? The USSR is seriously and thoroughly preparing for it. Having made the proposals on space and nuclear arms it actually covered its half of the road. Moreover, the Soviet Union proceeds from the broad interests of European and international security. It is not seeking any military advantages whatsoever for itself and is pressing only for one thing -- just and honest agreements. Its proposals are a good basis for the talks in Geneva. The USSR is going to the summit with a firm desire to reach agreement on joint measures to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and strengthen security and stability.

What about the other side? There are no signs yet of businesslike and constructive preparations for the meeting on its part. On the contrary, the Soviet position is being distorted, real facts are being presented wrongly and attempts are being made to spread doubts in the world about the sincerity of the Soviet Union's intentions. At the same time, the United States has not made a single positive step, has not made a single constructive proposal. All this intensifies the growing concern of the peaceloving public.

The truth is that there can be no more marking time. Stressing the dangerous processes threatening the very existence of mankind, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said: "As a result, international developments have approached a line which cannot be overcome without making decisions of the highest level of responsibility in order to limit the arms race and halt the slide toward war". The time has come to adopt these decisions. And the world is awaiting these decisions.

GRINEVSKIY SEES RESULTS OF SESSION AS 'POSITIVE'

LD181234 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Stockholm, October 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

A regular session of the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has closed in the Swedish capital today.

The results of the conference, Oleg Grinevskiy, the leader of the Soviet delegation, has stated, can be considered positive. The new peace initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to France have had a positive effect on the proceedings of the Stocholm forum. Agreement has been reached at the conference on a transition to concrete talks on a range of questions, which could draw up outlines of a future accord.

Guidelines for the proceedings of the Stockholm conference have been defined by the joint initiatives of socialist countries. Their proposal on the conclusion of a treaty on the non-use of armed force has become part and parcel of the fabric of the talks. Discussion is proceeding energetically on measures proposed by them with regard to notification of major exercises of land, naval and air forces, troop movements, and also with regard to invitation of observers, which amount to safeguards against misinterpretation of actions taken by the other side.

The Soviet Union's readiness to reach agreement on mutual exchanges of annual plans for military activities that are subject to notification has opened fresh prospects for new confidence-building measures, called upon to surmount suspicions and to make it harder covertly to prepare for war. Lively debates continue on the porposals of socialist and non-aligned countries on the limitation of the scale of military exercises.

The topicality of these measures is obvious from the examples of NATO's latest exercises, which sometimes are so extensive that they can hardly be distinguished from force deployment for combat operations.

The decision that has been taken and the work that has been initiated on its basis, Grinevskiy said, show that the conference thus has possibilities for an activation of a search for mutually acceptable solutions. Progress, however, is being held back by the USA and some of its allies, which are trying to extend confidence-building measures only to the activities of the land forces, leaving aside the more dangerous services, the air force and the navy. In so doing, they are persistently pushing proposals aimed at disclosing the location and structure of the armed forces of European states and are seeking unilateral advantage.

U.S. REACTION TO SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS VIEWED

PM101429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin article: "Shrouded by Rhetoric"]

[Text] Washington — Every day during the official visit to France by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, reports from Paris occupied a prominent place on TV and in U.S. newspapers. Viewing M.S. Gorbachev's visit to France as a very important international event, the Washington mass media analyzed in detail the remarks of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; press representatives deluged officials with questions during briefings, demanding answers explaining Washington's reaction to the Soviet proposals.

The activeness of the U.S. press and television attests that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the U.S. Administration's propaganda machine to conceal the Soviet peace initiatives from the public. A number of U.S. politicans called for them to be studied seriously. Democrat Senator C. Pell, in particular, stressed: "Instead of completely rejecting the USSR's proposals, we must study them and give an answer."

The unseemly method is no longer working whereby any peace-loving step of the Soviet Union is declared by the White House to be a "propaganda act" and an attempt to "win over" public opinion. Nor is the U.S. public satisfied with the administration's attempts to present the Soviet initiatives as the USSR's "responses" to some imaginary U.S. "proposals."

A number of political observers see this verbal tightrope walking as the "weakness of the U.S. position," which has nothing to counter the Soviet Union's specific and constructive proposals. "The White House has been forced to occupy defensive positions in the face of the broad offensive of the Soviet peace initiatives," observers stress. Democrat Senator Carl Levin warns that the ignoring by the United States of the constructive process of talks on halting the arms race "could possibly lead Washington into political isolation."

Analyzing such remarks, journalists reproach the administration for its unintelligible replies. As a result, they point out, the world public sees that the Soviet Union is striving for disarmament while the United States is opposing this process. "Now is not the time to stonewall," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes. "America risks losing trust and missing real opportunities. It must reply that its goal is to strengthen peace rather than the arms race."

Official Washington realizes that it is already difficult to simply brush aside the Soviet proposals, since broad circles of the U.S. public, many U.S. politicians, and West European allies advocate "a change toward progress come about in relations between East and West."

U.S. Administration leaders pay lip service to a "realistic approach" to the resolution of "complex international problems." THE WASHINGTON POST observer Don Oberdorfer called the tone of the latest Washington utterances "moderate."

But the "moderate tone" of the statements diverges from the practical deeds of the U.S. Administration. Its representatives juggle with figures and facts about each sides' armaments, understating the U.S. arsenals and groundlessly inflating the facts about Soviet armaments, as U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary R. Perle did at a press conference. Political libels and forged documents are appearing and a campaign about alleged violations by the Soviet Union of international accords is being kindled, although it is in fact the United States which is doing this by unleashing an arms race in space by testing strike facilities there.

Finally, the old and tried method is being used: The United States is trying to "drown out" the vitally important problem of disarmament -- which the USSR has approached from serious, constructive positions and for the settlement of which it has provided specific proposals -- with a campaign about "human rights;" what is more, a campaign thoroughly permeated with lies and falsehood.

The U.S. Administration remains intransigent on the implementation of its military programs, primarily the plan for the militarization of space. Both Reagan and Shultz have currently restated that the question of "star wars" weapons will not be a "topic of discussion" at the Geneva talks. As for Pentagon boss Weinberger and his generals, rhetoric is totally alien to them and they continue to "speak off the cuff," openly rejecting realistic talks and at the same time, the whole process of disarmament. The defense secretary has even deferred his visit to Asia and deliberately stayed in Washington to keep a "vigilant" eye open lest the interests of the U.S. "hawks" are injured

But you do not achieve disarmament on the wings of "hawks." Talks on the most topical problem of today require a judicious and honest approach. Ways toward real disarmament do exist. They are revealed in the specific Soviet peace initiatives. People in America today are learning more and more about them and discussing them, demanding answers from the administration — practical and precise answers unshrouded by rhetoric.

GEN ROGERS' VIEWS ON 'TOTAL WAR' EXAMINED

PM081558 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 85 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "B. Roger's 'Total [sovershennyy] War'"]

[Text] I do not know whether General B. Rogers would be as talkative as he is now if another Senator J. McCarthy -- that most zealous of witch-hunters -- were to appear on the Washington horizon. I am not sure. Much more distinguished figures were subjected to ostracism for far less frankness during the height of McCarthyism. So something does change in the United States with the passage of years, after all.

What is involved here? The October issue of the French magazine SCIENCE ET VIE published an extensive interview with B. Rogers under the title "A New Strategy for Europe." What is new and unusual about it?

First, the discovery that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI), or, more simply, the "star wars" program, is a real blessing for Western Europe. Western Europe is even more suitable for space experiments than the United States. It is the best place "where it could be applied." Consequently, the Europeans should welcome U.S. "concern" for them, rather than protesting. And welcome it for several reasons.

Suppose the West succeeds in creating a range of systems capable of intercepting enemy missiles and the "Russians for their part do the same," both camps' armed forces will then "neutralize each other." Some of the weapons, the general promises, will become superfluous and it will be possible to discard them. The arms race will give impetus to disarmament in the same way a temperature of 104 forces a person to reach out for medicine.

But suppose that one or both of the sides fails to create an antimissile shield? This scenario is not excluded, so in order not to appear to fall down on logic, Rogers observes that there will nevertheless be some kind of spin-off from "SDI research" whatever the outcome.

"I would not be surprised by the appearance of something new in the sphere of air defense or in the sphere of attack by exploitation and relief forces [ataka sil razvitiya uspekha i zameny]," B. Rogers says. Let us make it clear that by "attack" he means a full-depth strike against the Warsaw Pact's defensive formations, about 500 kilometers, in order to deprive them of the possibility of carrying out active combat operations (the "Airland Battle-2000" doctrine, recently renamed "Army-XXI"). Not bad, is it: If "strategic defense" does not work out, you get "strategic attack."

Second, Rogers restores the truth: President Reagan is not the founding father of the "star wars" idea. It all began much earlier. "When I was U.S. Army chief of staff," the general relates, "I sought out all the scientific research in the field of ABM systems... We were given the following directives: a) To actively continue scientific research in order to prevent the Russians getting an advantage over us, b) To create a prototype and test it whenever we discovered something interesting. In 1979, when I left that post in connection with my transfer to NATO, we had achieved such successes we thought we could intercept one rifle bullet with another."

Further, despite everything the President, vice president, secretary of state, secretary of defense, and others say, Rogers bluntly states that the United States has never stopped research in the ABM field nor scaled it down, and that relevant work has been carried out at full speed since the signing of the Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems in 1972. As if fearful someone will belittle his merits, the general especially emphasizes that "SDI does not present anything new, anything that has just been invented." It is an old idea whose significance has simply been stressed and for whose implementation a leader and coordinator "has been appointed."

There it is in black and white. Washington windbags talk idly about "US restraint," which the Russians are said to have exploited; about America "lagging behind;" and about the "historic service" of Reagan, who has placed defense before attack in order to imprint the high "morality" of U.S. policy. But the NATO supreme commander in chief describes this as cheap propaganda and enfeebling demagoguery, and demands an end to it. He clearly takes the present administration's calumny of its predecessors personally and rejects the accusations that the preceding decade was characterized by amateurism which harmed national security interests as undeserved and insulting to all the generals' honor. There neither has been, nor is there any "restraint" or "lag" behind the USSR.

B. Rogers is also dissatisfied with the fact that the White House is creating inordinately high hopes regarding SDI's effectiveness. "No one is in a position to say whether it will work or not... If we go on discussing SDI at great length as we did last year," the general warns, "I very much fear that we will thereby neglect certain important aspects of our defense;" the "modernization" of the strategic and tactical nuclear arsenal, as well as nonnuclear arms. Reproaches about incompetence and flippancy are boomeranging on the Reagan administration.

Third, explaining his own concepts, the general remarks: "We want to make war total, nothing less." You will not immediately see what he is driving at. It transpires that it is the following.

War, in his words, does not amount just to aggression, invasion, and annexation. It is also "intimidation, coercion, and blackmail." NATO must be ready for everything. Constant high readiness on the part of troops and population for modern war in all its forms and variety. West European countries must expel from their houses all manifestations of "pacifism" or doubts about the rightfulness and expediency of siting the latest kinds of weapons on their territory. And siting weapons not just to admire them. No nuclear-free zones; no renunciation ever of the first use of nuclear weapons, for first use is "the very essence of our (American) deterrence."

Actively "implementing the doctrine of forward-defense" means being ready to "conduct operations as far ahead as the territory allows." Whose territory? That is not plain, but the likelihood is clear.

"If we are going all out, let's go all out." To the limit. "In the mid-seventies I championed binary chemical weapons," Rogers tells us. "I even encouraged their production." Let us stop here. It is highly interesting. The "yellow rain" which provided an accompaniment to the campaign to chemically rearm the United States started falling 5 years later. Rogers felt drawn to binary toxic agents long before it entered the mind of some fantasy-prone official in the Pentagon or National Security Council to accuse the USSR of using or assisting in the use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. He (Rogers) "encouraged the production" of binary means before Congress defined its own attitude to him.

An old flame never dies. B. Rogers carried this chemical passion over to NATO and he is now trying to persuade the West Europeans that binary weapons will not poison their lives. He hinted, possibly only to reassure the readers of SCIENCE ET VIE, that it will most likely not come to regular battles. "The total war" which the general dreams about is to resolve all the main tasks "by an air strike using our (American) planes and our (American) missiles rather than on the land using ground forces." The enemy must, in other words, be destroyed before he realizes that the end of the world has come and tries to resist the violence. I do not think the commander in chief's dreams have consoled anyone. Europeans remember too well the lessons of the recent "total war."

Accuracy and clarity are useful in themselves even when they do not improve people's mood. From this standpoint B. Rogers has done a good deed. He has authoritatively shown what Washington is driving the "new strategy for Europe" toward. It is possible that the commander in chief of the NATO Armed Forces has been too frank for the President's taste. Something should be left between the lines. You should not think just about yourself and present others in a somewhat, to put it mildly, ambiguous light. That is unpatriotic. And, on the whole, the general should stay quiet for a while when the administration is flustered, not yet knowing how to sidestep with a bit more adroitness the new Soviet initiatives which present Europe and the peoples on all continents genuine peace rather than "total war."

U.S. SHOWS 'WILLINGNESS' TO VIOLATE ABM TREATY

LD182153 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] The Pentagon has carried out another test of a ground-based laser installation intended for the destruction of targets in space within the framework of the "star wars" program. During the experiment, a laser ray was aimed at a missile launched from a test range on the Hawaiian islands. According to a White House spokesman, the United States does not intend to confine itself solely to research within the notorious Strategic Defense Initiative: It envisages holding concrete tests. He thereby openly confirmed once again the willingness of the United States to violate the provisions of the Soviet-American treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems, which prohibits the development [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of antimissile defense systems or components based at sea, in the air, or as mobile facilities on land.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD201726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 20 Oct 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, political observers; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, All-Union Radio commentator]

New CPSU Program

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrades! The CPSU Central Committee Plenum can be called this week's No 1 event with complete justification. We are familiar with the report of Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at this plenum: Other documents revealing the wide horizons before our country and pointing out the way into the future are still to be published. The documents, and first and foremost, I have in mind the new edition of the party's program, also fully reflect the basic trends in world development: These are the further strengthening of the positions of real socialism and the growth of its authority and influence; the raising of the role of the popular masses which are coming out in favor of the renewal of life upon just principles; the buildup in the opposition to positive changes in the world from the reactionary and aggressive forces of imperialism; and the strengthening of the peace potential that unites the countries of socialism, the international workers' and communist movement, and tens of young independent states, and the broad antiwar and democratic movement. This document stresses that the root problem of the present day is the curbing of the forces of militarism and war, ensuring a firm peace and reliable security.

[Bovin] This is what I would draw attention to: On this occasion we are talking about international affairs and perhaps the main element is, I would say, the more realistic appraisal of what is taking place in the world, not just as a photograph of the present day -- what is important for the program is not a photograph -- but the very point from which you began, the trends in the development. Indeed, these trends are analyzed in all their complexity, in all their discrepancies, because real political life, if one tries to reflect the essence of it in that kind of very general concept, is the struggle between two directions in world politics. On the one hand, the strengthening of those forces which represent, let us call it, the progressive flank of world politics really is taking place -- you have spoken of these forces -- and on the other hand, that which we call an attempt at social revenge is taking place, an attempt to replay history using methods of force, with the help of attempts, say, to outstrip the Soviet Union militarily and strategically and with the help of different kinds of actions which interfere in the internal affairs of other states in an effort to halt social progress there. The clash between these two tendencies can be traced not just along the East-West line, between the United States and the Soviet Union; on every continent we see clashes between these forces.

[Shishlin] I would like to add to that -- within the framework of these general appraisals of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program -- the fact that there is, I think, in the new draft edition of the program, in addition to the strict and considered reflection of the contradictory reality about which Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich has just been speaking, also a fresh and unprejudiced view of the way one has to behave in this very complicated world in the nuclear age. It confirms the unshakeable political aims which our party has been proclaiming from the moment it came to power during the days of October. At the same time, the Soviet Union is confirming perfectly clearly and unambiguously its will for a reasonable compromise, its will to curb the military danger, its will to remove the threat of war. I think it is quite right for the new edition of the draft CPSU program to be described as a program of action in the name of man and in the name of peace of earth.

[Levin] Our policy is completely predictable: it does not contain any riddles, it does not contain any uncertainties. It is a policy based upon the Leninist idea of the peaceful coexistence of two opposed...

[Bovin interrupting] I would only make one small comment here, when we speak about the predictability of our policy. Of course, we have in mind the main strategic directions because of one is talking about specific diplomatic work, then generally speaking we will sometimes astonish some people with surprises which cannot always be predicted at once, although all of this will indeed by within the common channel of the struggle for peace, for security, within this field.

[Levin] Of peaceful coexistence.

[Bovin] Of course, of course.

Relations in Europe

[Levin] I think that if one turns to the events of the past few days, to those events that have already taken place, or to those events which are about to take place shortly, then it is possible to see how the principles and aims of our party's foreign policy are being implemented. You know, comrades -- this has already been reported -- that a session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee is to take place in Sofia during the second half of October. It has also been announced that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will make a friendly visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic. These events are now attracting great attention by virtue of the fact that they reflect the main tendency and the priority line of Soviet foreign policy, the line toward stregthening and developing friendship.

[Shishlin] This is precisely where we leave the predictable category, Viktor Nikolayevich. The Soviet Union has always had a need not just for people to listen to it, but for itself to listen to others. There are many ideas which have been expressed and many views which have been set in the speeches of leaders of fraternal countries and in the speeches of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev which are of direct relevance, among other things, to Warsaw Pact's role in Europe and in international affairs as such. In particular, I have in mind not just the various ideas which are expressed by the socialist countries on the problem of slowing the arms race, ending it on earth, and preventing the militarization of space; but also the issue of overcoming the division of Europe and the issue of improving the political climate on the Continent of Europe. In this respect, it seems to me that, in particular, the contacts which are still very modest, which are starting to be established at the level of political search between the CEMA and the Common Market, appear to be very promising. At any event, it would appear that during the last 10 days of October the European Communities' Commission has to determine its position on the ideas which have been expressed by the CEMA organization concerning the establishment of definite relations between the two major economic groupings in Europe.

[Levin] Together with its allies, the Soviet Union is in favor of overcoming the division of Europe into opposed groupings and of doing so in the more or less foreseeable future. Under conditions in which two blocks exist -- the Warsaw Pact and NATO -- there is the possibility of creating a modus vivendi of a kind which would blunt the sharp edge of the current confrontation. For example, there is no life-long taboo on the possibility of establishing contacts between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic alliance as organizations. The creation of an atmosphere of security and trust on the Continent of Europe would provide an opportunity for also developing economic links even more widely and intensively, the kind of things we have just been talking about.

[Shishlin] Yes, and no doubt everyone has noticed the Soviet Union is supporting the idea of an exchange of plans for military activity in Europe, within the framework of the Stockholm meeting in particular. This is a practical foundation for what there is to talk about, for the type of contacts that should be established.

[Levin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, you mentioned that there is something for us to listen to in what is said by the leaders of the other socialist countries; this indeed so. As an example, one might quote the recent GDR and Czechoslovakian proposal on the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. This is one manifestation of the initiative-taking policy of the fraternal socialist states which runs along the general channel of development of the process of detente and of improving the political climate in Europe. Undoubtedly -- this we know from history -- the conferences of the political-consultative committee have always put forward very bold, large-scale proposals on all painful problems of the present day.

At present, there are many such problems, but we want relations to be developed with all socialist countries -- this, too, is worth recalling -- and in this connection, the visit to Moscow this week by an SFRY Assembly delegation is worthy of attention. The representatives of the supreme Yugoslav organ of state power supported the new proposals of the Soviet Union on strengthening peace, which were put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Paris. And the visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to China became a notable event.

Relations With China

[Bovin] Yes, well, an intensification of contact in different directions is now taking place between ourselves and China Besides that delegation of parliamentarians, which is headed by Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, there is also a delegation of Soviet writers.

[Shishlin] And there are some of our scientists there, too, who are establishing businesslike relations with their Chinese colleagues.

[Bovin] Yes, yes, so that here, too, there are some interesting processes taking place, undoubtedly interesting and positive ones. Although of course there are still many complexities, many complexities.

[Shishlin] But Bush, the U.S. vice president, was also there this week.

[Bovin] Yes.

[Levin] Which, moreover, reflects these complexities.

[Bovin] No, but the fact is that generally speaking this is a perfectly normal step, for China to have good relations with America; there is no problem here. The problem arises when someone tries to make use of these relations in, say, an anti-Soviet way. It is here that the problem arises for us.

[Levin] But Bush did indeed seek to use relations with China to some extent in an anti-Soviet channel,

[Bovin] Of course, without a doubt, without a doubt.

[Shislin] Although both Bush and the master of the White House talk openly and publicly about being in favor of better relations.

[Govin] Nikolay Ivanovich, of course they say this, but if one is to speak frankly then of course it is a nightmare for them, the development of closer relations between the Soviet Union and China. If one is to talk about things as they are, though they will never say this. In actual fact, this is the situation. And of course, Bush was attending to his own business. Let's put it like that.

[Levin] But, if we can indeed return to the development of Soviet-Chinese relations, there are positive advances and we are undoubtedly giving them the attention that they deserve.

NATO Session in Brussels

[Shishlin] All relations have their own, independent value. Generally speaking, however, there is but one universal value, that is the preservation of peace. Of course, the fate of peace depends to a large extent upon the way in which Soviet-American relations are going to develop. Our actions, our proposals, our ideas, and, if you like, our highly considered approach as far as our reaction to different actions by the U.S. Administration is concerned, all this works toward making the atmosphere at the Soviet-American summit meeting such that it should be possible to seek solutions.

[Bovin] I am afraid that, unfortunately, the Americans are working in a different direction. Take this week, Reagan made a speech in the state of Idaho and he again stated there will be no questions about the "star wars" program, i.e. we will continue what we are doing irrespective of any meetings or talks. That's his position, and if there is no progress on this question, which is the main one in Geneva, then I find it hard to imagine how other questions can be settled.

I must say that, generally speaking, even America's allies in NATO are now rather worried; when they had this NATO session in Brussels -- it was called emergency because it was unplanned -- it is not for nothing that....

[Levin, interrupting] And it is very interesting to note that it was called at the request of Belgium and the Netherlands.

[Bovin] Yes, yes. Because they wanted to be consulted, too. Shultz was virtually forced to go around in a circle. He was put under pressure. They were saying: Look here, Moscow is making a proposal, Moscow is proposing a radical reduction in its offensive forces. Why are you keeping silent? Why keep silent? Come on, give us your counterproposals too, and propose something constructive. That's the sort of thing that was being said in Brussels.

[Levin] Judging by what was published in the West European papers, there was really some sharp talking there. This is how, for example, the British FINANCIAL TIMES described the situation at this extraordinary session of the NATO Council in Brussels: The European foreign ministers urged the United States to come out with positive counterproposals in the field of arms control in response to the Sviet initiative to reduce by 50 percent the strategic nuclear potentials of the USSR and the United States. The French paper QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, in describing the situation there, had recourse to an even stronger expression: The U.S.' European allies in NATO, the QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS writes, put pressure on Shultz so that Washington might make appropriate responses to the recent Soviet initiatives.

[Bovin] There was a second interesting thing there, insofar as this "star wars" program is holding fast and everyone is getting anxious, McFarlane came up and said the U.S. Administration believes the treaty which prohibits antimissile defense permits not only research work, but also testing, including testing in outer space.

[Shishlin] He went further McFarlane beleives the ABM Treaty allows the United States to carry out research, testing, and deployment [razvertyvaniye] and that, he says, this interpretation in the President's opinion is the correct one.

[Bovin] The correct one, the correct one, yes.

[Levin] That's a deceitful way of putting it.

[Bovin] And they again put pressure on Shultz on this point in Brussels.

ABM Treaty Interpretation

[Levin] I think there is a point in dwelling on this question in more detail since it reflects the fundamental aims of the U.S. Administration.

The U.S. interpretation of the antimissile defense treaty is a deliberate fraud. This is not the way things are in practice. Article Five of the treaty quite plainly prohibits the creation [sozdavat], testing, and deployment of systems or components of antimissile defense based in outer space or as mobile land-based facilities; this is irrespective of whether these systems are based on existing or future technology. In accordance with the agreed statement D to the treaty to which the U.S. Administration so often refers, the carrying out of research, development [razrabotka], and testing of ABM systems, or their components, based on other physical principles -- here we are talking about laser and X-ray weapons, and so on; in America they talk about exotic weapons -- well, even the research, development [razrabotka], and testing of systems based on such principles are permitted in clearly marked areas, strictly limited by the treaty, and only on fixed land-based ABM systems, as determined in Article Three of the treaty. If, at the same time, one or other of the sides wishes to deploy its new systems in these restricted areas, they will not be able to do so without prior consultation with the other side and without entering the appropriate agreed amendments into the text of the treaty.

This interpretation of the key points of the ABM Treaty, an interpretation which was initiated by the United States itself in its day, is the only one that was worked out and adopted by both sides during the course of the talks on this treaty, and no other. Now, when the United States of America is resorting to quite a different interpretation, in so doing they are evidently striving to prepare a legal basis -- a pseudolegal basis, one should make it clear -- to carry out all stages of practical work within the framework of the SDI program, i.e. the development [razrabotka], testing, and deployment of space strike systems.

The Americans are taking upon themselves the function of unilateral interpreters of the treaty, interpreters who distort the essence of it. If this were an isolated thing, taking into account the importance of the problem, this would be very alarming, but what is even more alarming is the fact that it is not an isolated phenomenon in U.S. policy. Indeed, the policy of the White House is now being subjected to sharp criticism in Western Europe, too. For example, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH bluntly wrote: The Reagan administration's opinion that the treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems allows it to test and develop space weapons in causing anxiety in London. It must be said that even in the United States of America itself such a liberal approach to the ABM Treaty has given rise to just criticism. For example, Dante Fascell, chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, stated that the position set out by McFarlane, the President's national security adviser, poses a threat to arms control. Former ambassador Gerard Smith, who led the U.S. delegation to the talks at which the ABM Treaty was concluded, accused the Reagan administration of undermining the treaty; to back up this very serious reproach Smith cited a whole range of evidence which proves the U.S. Administration has no grounds at all for such a liberal interpretation of the ABM Treaty.

At the same time, this is not the only issue where the U.S. Administration is resorting to juggling and reshuffling the facts.

Strategic Parity

Take the problem of strategic nuclear armaments. The Americans are issuing figures which are intended to show that the United States is lagging behond the Soviet Union and they quote data, for example, which says they have 263 heavy bombers when in fact they have 509.

[Bovin] Well, they stated in 1979, when the figures were last collated, they stated 500 or more. Then they put some into mothballs and now they are not including these in the overall figure, so this figure remains 260 and a bit. But, indeed, it is perfectly possible to take the wraps off these machines and bring them into service, so you can see how cunning they are.

[Levin] But all this cunning is obvious and one may cite many examples of such cunning. It has to be said that while the United States tries to understate its own strategic means in every way, as soon as they start talking about the Soviet Union figures are produced which go over the top of the real ones. For example, the United States claims that the Soviet Union has 480 heavy bombers, whereas in fact we have 150. When it comes to submarines and heavy bombers, the United States names 2,832, whereas the Soviet Union actually has 2,504.

Now these actions, of course, characterize the U.S. attempt to distort the true picture. This really puts one on the alert. This poses a number of serious questions, although, of course, at the same time, to think in advance that the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva won't yield any results is probably premature -- there is still time, there are opportunities.

Summit Expectations

[Bovin] The political figure definitely has to be an optimist, and even if there is the slightest possibility, or probability, the slightest chance, he definitely must use this chance.

[Levin] If we can speak of the rest of the world, I noticed an interview which Genscher, thr FRG foreign minister, gave for Suddeutscher Rundfunk, one of West Germany's radio stations. He was asked, Genscher that is, what do you expect from the meeting between the U.S. President and the Soviet party leader? In your opinion, would just an accord on their part for more regular meetings in the future, be a success? Genscher's answer: Of course, if further regular meetings follow this meeting, then one can only welcome this. But it would be highly desirable, apart from this, for definite, fundamental directions to become more clearly manifested after the meeting, and here, I repeat, not only in disarmament policy but also in future mutual relations between the two great powers, and in relations between East and West in the sense of prospects for cooperation.

[Bovin] Almost a minimum program, because, after all, our program is a maximum and consists in agreeing on some major, real, concrete questions.

[Levin] But Genscher does not agree with the concepts of Reagan who thinks it is enough to get acuqainted, such an opinion has been expressed in the United Statess. Genscher believes this would be insufficient and it seems to me, this reflects Western Europe's aspiration for the U.S. side to show more activity. By the way, at the extraordinary NATO Council session, this thought was very loudly voiced.

This same thought about the need for solving urgent problems was very clearly voiced at the conference of the Socialist International on issues of disarmament, which took place this week in Vienna. It was held under the slogan: The topical problems of the world cannot be solved by weapons, and it is not superfluous to remind listners that the Socialist International comes out decisively against the Stragegic Defense Initiative, actively supports our decision to introduce a moratorium on nuclear explosions, and assesses highly the new Soviet Peace initiatives. In general, our slogan "'star peace' instead of 'star wars,'" is receiving very wide international support, both from eminent political activists and from public circles. It is hardest in this respect, of course, for the Americans themselves. In the United States it is far from simple to come out in defense of peace. At present, for example, according to available information, about 70 peace supporters are imprisoned in the United States for their actions against militarist policies, for their actions in favor of consolidating peace. But this factor of active influence by wide circles of the public on politicians, the factor of the struggle for peace, is making itself felt. It once again confirms that people understand very well. Just now we are in a very responsible period when it is necessary to make very serious decisions. We must now allow the militarization of space, and this element, it seems to me, can serve as a reassuring factor.

[Shishlin] Well, to summarize the general thoughts somehow, it appears that for today at least -- and I fear for tomorrow too -- the luggage of the forthcoming participants in the meeting is not at all the same, not at all the same. If the Soviet luggage is in fact, real political goodwill -- it is completely concrete large-scale proposals which would allow, really, setting about the curtailment of the arms race and now allowing the militarization of space; it is real, perfect, and constructive ideas about smoothing out Soviet-American relations in the name of the interests of the Soviet and American peoples and in the name of the interests of peace in the whole world -- then the American luggage still somehow or other, fits entirely into the formula loved by the U.S. Administration: peace from a position of strength. Strictly speaking, these elements of forceful pressure are present not only in the set propaganda phrases of the White House and its entourage, but also in the practical actions of the United States, although it is quite clear that this path leads to a dead end. But preparations for the meeting are of course not the meeting itself, and here, of course, we are entering the field of the unpredicable.

[Bovin] Yes, the U.S. optimists are writing as follows: One must, they say, take into account a peculiarity of Reagan: he takes hard lines, he says no, no, no the whole time, and then he may suddenly make a compromise, expectedly change his line and agree on something. These U.S. optimists put forward such a scheme. Well, frankly, I don't believe this very much, I don't believe it very much.

[Shishlin] Although, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, still, for the U.S. leader too, of course, the very accord on the meeting, the meeting itself, has a certain binding character. In any case, to comple out with set purely propaganda phrases in Geneva would be completely unthinkable.

[Bovin] It is said that everything is possible that does not contradict the laws of physics, so I wouldn't talk about the unthinkable so strongly here.

[Shishlin] Well, I am expressing my attitude and I think that, of course, the Soviet position at this meeting is dictated by a feeling of the highest responsibility for the fate of the world. It is reinforced not only by those practical ideas with which our radio listeners are familiar, but it is also reinforced, of course, by those decisions which were made at the recent plenum of our party's Central Committee.

Those precongress documents which have been approved by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum say quite clearly that on the plane of internal policy the Soviet Union chooses the path of creation and on the plane of foreign policy, it stands for peaceful cooperation, for an improvement in international relations. For this reason, it seems to me the wave of sympathy, understanding, and support with which the materials of the work of the October Central Committee Plenum have been met, also exists throughout the whole world.

[Levin] The new edition of our party program is an integral expression of our conception of establishing peace on earth, of social progress, and the national liberation of peoples. In it are formulated the fundamental foundations of policy, its main supports which remain unshakeable. At the same time, the program demonstrates the breadth of our party's approach to international affairs, its capacity to take account of changes in the situation at the right time, to look into the face of reality without bias, to evaluate what is happening objectively, and to react flexibly to the demands of the moment. This is confirmed by concrete practice. Here our program ends. Thank you, respected comrades for your attention, all the best.

SOVIET INTELSAT ACCORD ENTERS INTO FORCE

PM101022 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Oct 85 p 3

[APN report "specially for SELSKAYA ZHIZN: "Link Via Space"]

[Text] The "Memorandum on Mutual Understanding," signed by the USSR Ministry of Communications and the international satellite communications organization "Intelsat" has entered into force. Noting the increased significance of satellite communications, facilities in the provision of telephone, telegraph, and telex links and exchange of radio and television programs, the sides agreed that USSR Ministry of Communications ground stations with access to the Intelsat system will have the same rights as the ground stations of Intelsat member countries. The Ministry of Communications has two ground stations operating in the Intelsat system with antennas directed toward satellites situated above the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The memorandum notes the positive significance of the existing practical contacts between the USSR Ministry of Communications and Intelsat.

The recent 6-day meeting of the Intelsat board of directors attracted the attention of people other than specialists. The international public, interested in expanding and developing long-distance state international communications, welcomed Intelsat's news that the board had approved U.S. reception of Intelsat member countries' television programs via the Soviet Gorizont-7 satellite and the requests by Iraq, Nicaragua, and Algeria to use the Intersputnik system. As is known, at the present time there are two international satellite communications organizations -- Intelsat and Intersputnik -- registered at the United Nations in accordance with article 102 of the Charter. The Soviet Union, most of the socialist countries of Europe and Asia, and also the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the DRA are full members of Intersputnik. Some countries, such as Iraq, Algeria, Syria, and others, are very interested in cooperation with Intersputnik.

The signing of the memorandum with Intelsat is a new, concrete confirmation of the USSR's constant desire to develop and broaden international cooperation in the sphere of space communications and peaceful exploration of space in conditions of its nonmilitarization. The USSR's counter to the "star wars" plans is a "star peace" program, open to everyone, of equal, mutually advantageous cooperation on a global basis in order to solve not only "space" problems, but also the purely "terrestrial" problems facing mankind.

WEINBERGER S. PACIFIC MILITARY POLICY CONTESTED

LD181520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Speaking at a press conference in Washington, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger asserted that the presence of U.S. warships with nuclear weapons on board in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean strengthens the security of the states in the region. Here is Moscow Domestic Service commentator Vladimir Beloshapko:

If one takes Weinberger at his word since he did not take the trouble to produce any arguments to back up his assertion, then several questions at once arise. Why, for instance, has New Zealand banned the entry of U.S. ships carrying nuclear weapons into its ports? Why does the Japanese public meet every entry of U.S. nuclear aircraft carriers into the country's ports with such stormy protests? Why, finally, did a group of countries in the South Pacific recently approve a decision to declare this region a zone free of nuclear weapons? In brief, why do the majority of the states of the region oppose the presence of the U.S. nuclear fleet off their shores -- a fleet whose mission, according to Weinberger, is merely to safeguard their security? There are two answers to these questions. Either the population of the region is not concerned about strengthening its own security, which, you will agree, is scarcely credible, or the U.S. naval armada's presence is for other purposes. This is the real answer.

Washington sends its ships thousands of miles from its shores not at all for the purpose of defending other states, whose security, one might add, no one threatens. As Weinberger has often said, the U.S. fleet is called upon to defend the vital interests of the United States in the Pacific, to ensure there the military political supremacy of the United States, allowing it to dictate its will to sovereign states. But such a course will do nothing to strengthen the security of the countries of the Pacific Ocean, rather the reverse, since they will be drawn willy-nilly into Washington's military adventures and become its nuclear hostages. This is why it seems that very few will take on faith the assertions of the U.S. defense secretary at the press conference in the U.S. capital.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR 18 OCT

LD181209 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 18 Oct 85

["U.S. Ambassador Received" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 18 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today received the U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Arthur Hartman, at the latter's request.

They discussed issues of mutual interest, first of all those concerning preparations for the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting.

BURLATSKIY URGES PROGRESS AT U.S.-SOVIET SUMMIT

LD201907 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Oct 85

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer Fedor Burlatskiy]

[Text] What can be expected then from the Geneva summit? There are widely varied forecasts on this account in the West, most of them pessimistic. Well, it is always the easiest possible thing to forecast a bad outcome, especially during difficult periods of international relations. The approach in itself makes the atmosphere and the psychological climate before such a responsible meeting much worse. Embarking on such a meeting with a foreboding of failure would mean it has partially failed in advance. Into the discordant choir of the pessimists in the U.S. press an article entitled: "What lies behind the hard line?" published recently in THE WASHINGTON POST came as a rather sharp dissonant note. It states that the President's aides and advisers connected with preparations for the summit meeting consider Reagan to be more flexible with regard to "star wars" than he seems, and more interested in achieving an understanding with the Russians than might be judged from the things he says.

Well, it is hard for us to judge how far the paper is right. But if I am to take the risk, for my own part, of expressing my opinion about possible results of the Geneva meetings, without giving way to pessimism or illusions, it is possible to say the following. Of course it is difficult to consider that one meeting, even such an important one, could lead to the restoration of detente in its fullest extent. This is a lengthy process. But the meeting in Geneva can make a start on a certain turn in the lengthy and difficult process of improving Soviet-U.S. relations and limiting the arms race.

I repeat, a lot will depend on the psychological climate on the eve of the talks and at the talks themselves.

In conclusion, I would like to remind our U.S. partners of the prophetic words of their fellow countryman, the famous inventor (?Edison) which he uttered back at the beginning of the century. (?Edison) said: The day will come when science will give birth to a machine whose strength is so terrible, so infinitely fearful, that even man, a warlike creature raining down torment and death on others with the risk of incurring torment and death for himself, will draw back in fear and reject war forever. This machine, or rather this weapon, has been created; all people must find a new way of thinking in answer to the new, fearful reality.

A month remains, and hopes still remain that common sense, a realistic appraisal of the situation, and understanding of their own long term interest will make their way in the White House.

SOVIET-CHINESE POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS CONCLUDED

Report on Talks

PM201730 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Soviet-Chinese Consultations"

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct -- The seventh round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations was held in Beijing 4 through 18 October.

L.F. Ilichev, special representative of the Soviet Government and USSR deputy foreign minister, and Qian Qichen, special representative of the Chinese Government and PRC vice foreign minister, continued the exchange of opinions on questions of normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations and on some international problems.

The sides noted an expansion of varied ties and contacts and reaffirmed their desire for the further improvement and development of relations between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other spheres.

The consultations proceeded in a frank, calm, and businesslike atmosphere.

The sides consider the consultations and dialogue useful and agreed to hold the next round of consultations in Moscow in April 1986.

Ilichev Departure

LD201352 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1310 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing: Today, after completing another round of Soviet-Chinese political consulations, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Comrade Ilichev, special representative of the Soviet Government, left Beijing for Moscow.

At the airport he was seen off by PRC deputy foreign minister Qian Qichen, special representative of the Chinese Government, USSR ambassador to the PRC, Comrade Shcherbakov, and heads of diplomatic missions of a number of socialist countries accredited to Beijing.

NEED TO IMPROVE SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS SEEN

LD192128 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Boris Dmitriyev commentary]

[Excerpts] Twenty-nine years ago the Soviet Union and Japan signed a joint declaration on the restoration of diplomatic relations between them. Boris Dmitriyev of Radio Moscow has this comment.

The signing of the declaration provided an example of how two countries with different social and political systems can find a common language if they both wish to live as good neighbors and to cooperate. After the restoration of diplomatic relations Soviet-Japanese contacts began to expand in all areas -- political, economic, and cultural -- and that process benefited both nations. Permanent political contacts at all levels promoted better mutual understanding and helped solve problems of interest to both countries.

Due to the development of mutually advantageous economic cooperation Japan became the second largest trade partner of the Soviet Union among the advanced capitalist countries. Contacts in fisheries were also fruitful. Unfortunately circles not interested in the development of good relations with the Soviet Union have become active in Japan since the early eighties and a large-scale anti-Soviet campaign has been launched. Political contacts were actually reduced to nought, and as a result of the obstructionist policy of certain groups in Japan trade between the two countries has decreased by 10 percent in the past 5 years. Yet contacts between the public of the two countries continue, which shows that the Japanese want to have goodneighborly relations with the Soviet people.

As for the Soviet Union, it has invariably advocated friendly relations with its neighbor in the Far East and has actually made a number of moves toward this end. For instance, the Soviet Union proposed concluding with Japan a treaty of goodneighborly relations and cooperation and negotiating a long-term intergovernmental agreement on economic cooperation. The issue of concluding a peace treaty between the two countries on the basis of postwar realities also awaits solution.

Spokesmen of the Japanese government have recently pointed to the need of improving relations with the Soviet Union, and these statements are quite inspiring. Political contacts are also livening up.

There has been a meeting in New York between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Japan, and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, plans to visit Japan later this year or early next year.

It is in the atmosphere of such positive shifts that the two countries observe the 29th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations. These positive trends should be developed which will require big efforts on both sides. As the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, has noted in his message to the prime minister, Nakasone, common concern about peace on earth and also the fact that our countries are neighbors in the Far East, commits us to make good-neighborliness a determining factor of bilateral relations.

REMOVING BARRIERS IN USSR-JAPAN TRADE NECESSARY

OW181025 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Alekseyev commentary]

[Excerpts] The inseparability of politics from economics is often emphasized when the question of developing Japan-USSR trade and economic cooperation is discussed in Japan. However, this interrelationship is interpreted in very different ways in Japan from the way it is generally understood. Japanese officials closely link the question of successfully developing economic relations to solution of a number of political issues. In their view, the Soviet refusal to concede on these political issues is a major reason why Japan-USSR trade is not progressing smoothly and the volume of bilateral trade has decreased.

To claim that there is no link between politics and economics is too simplistic and incorrect. Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, said that politics is a concentrated expression of economics. The CPSU, on the basis of Lenin's formulation, regards it as the material foundation of its detente policy to successfully develop economic cooperation with capitalist countries. The correctness of the Soviet interpretation of the linkage between political and economic issues is substantiated by the fact that the relationship between the Soviet Union and Western European countries has been developing steadily.

By contrast, Japan-USSR trade has decreased 10 percent in the past several years, and Japan's ranking as the Soviet Union's trade partner has dropped to second place among the major capitalist nations. This is all the more deplorable because the level of development of Japan-USSR economic relations is clearly no reflection of the potential of such development.

Both the Soviet Union and Japan have vast econimic, scientific, and technical potential. Their foreign trade structures are complementary in many respects. The Soviet Union's most dynamically growing and most resource-rich region is situated right near Japan. Currently, a process of economic restructuring is in progress both in the Soviet Union and in Japan. In this connection, how to improve the structure of trade between the Soviet Union and Japan has become a problem.

Highly processed products and high technologies must become items traded on a wider scale. In Soviet trade with Japan, chemicals, pulp and paper products, machinery, and technical products can occupy a more important place. Among Japanese exports to the Soviet Union, electronics -- which have become the centerpiece of Japanese exports in recent years -- as well as new materials and plants can make up a large percentage.

I am glad that the Japanese business community has an increasing awareness that Japan should develop trade and cooperation with the Soviet Union precisely along this line. The problem of improving bilateral cooperation has been discussed in a number of recent talks between Japanese business representatives and Soviet economic officials.

Nevertheless, the political brake is still at work. This is evident from the continued strict restrictions the Japanese government is placing on Japanese technology exports to the Soviet Union, the Japanese inflexibility in providing credits to plant exporters, and Japan's refusal to see the prospects of signing a long-term government-to-government agreement on principles governing economic cooperation.

Removal of all these obstacles will help to put Japan-USSR trade and economic interchange back on the path of gradual development, thereby creating a better political atmosphere between the two countries and immensely benefiting both nations.

USSR-AFGHAN EXCHANGE OF SOLDIERS REPORTED

OW191037 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Islamabad, Oct. 19 KYODO -- Soviet forces in Afghanistan have exchanged six Afghan guerrillas for two Soviet soldiers in their first direct exchange during the six-year war in Afghanistan, a Peshawar-based guerrilla group has said.

Under the exchange two Soviet soldiers held prisoner by a Peshawar-based group led by Abdul Rasool Sayyah were traded for six guerrillas held in Afghanistan prisons.

The exchange is reported to have been arranged by an influential Communist party official in Kiev whose son was captured by resistance guerrillas and the father of three Afghan guerrillas from Kandhar, imprisoned by the Afghan Government.

The father of the Afghan guerrillas, who was approached by Afghan secret service (Khad) agents, traced the captured Soviet soldier to the custody of the Peshawar-based guerrilla group and the exchange of two Soviet soldiers for six Afghan guerrillas took place last week at an undisclosed place, resistance sources said.

In the past the Soviets and Afghan resistance leaders have refused to directly deal with each other.

A senior Soviet geologist captured in Kabul was murdered in 1983 when efforts to bargain him for the release of imprisoned guerrillas failed.

During the last three years, Afghan guerrillas have handed over about a dozen captured Soviets to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Switzerland, but the practice was ended when the Soviets failed to allow Red Cross officials to visit guerrillas detained in Afghan prisons.

IRAN'S SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN 'BRIGANDS' VIEWED

NC181219 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] IRNA has recently intensified reports on Afghanistan by quoting various so-called mojahedin organizations. The tone of these reports on the legal government of the DRA is overtly hostile; the majority of the reports are lies about the imaginary epics of counterrevolutionary groups and slander Democratic Afghanistan.

Some Iranian newspapers and magazines are also becoming experts in publishing such reports. The picture painted of the popular Afghan regime is black and without truth or logic, while the crimes committed by brigands obeying imperialist espionage services, headed by the CIA, are described as part of Islam's holy jihad.

Some Iranian officials support anti-Afghan groups and extend concrete financial and political support to them. They are not ashamed of the fact that they are forcing the Iranian people, who defeated the shah's despotism, to unite with plunderers, saboteurs, and murderers who are fighting against their revolutionary and Muslim neighbor. These brigands are invited to ministries, organizations, and headquarters of high-ranking clergymen with whom they also attend Friday prayers.

It is not accidental that traitors of the Iranian people such as Sadeq Qotbzadeh, 'Abbas Amir-Entezam, and other exposed agents of U.S. imperialism, led the ranks of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries' friends. These people acquired high-ranking government positions after the Iranian revolution and tried to direct Iran's policy toward assisting the plans of the United States and other Western countries; support for the Afghan brigands was an integral part of these plans.

Everyone knows the names of the executioners of the Afghan people. The bloody crimes committed by leaders of the Afghan brigands -- Borhaneddin Rabbani, Sedqatollah Mojaddedi, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, Mohammad Nabi Mohammadi, Yunes Khales , 'Abdol-Rasul Sayyah, Seyyed Ahmad Gilani, and Zia' Naseri -- are well known. Reports on their cooperation with the U.S. Administration and their blatant statements defending U.S. policy in the Near and Middle East were disseminated throughout the world.

What is the common factor between these counterrevolutionaries, who are the overt associates of imperialism and reaction, and the Iranian regime that emerged after a popular revolution? Why are the Afghan counterrevolutionaries attending training camps for saboteurs, scoring propaganda points, and receiving financial aid in the Islamic Republic of Iran? Why has Iran practically joined ranks with its old enemy, U.S. imperialism? The reason for the illogical behavior of some Iranian officials -- behavior that is contrary to the principles declared by the revolution -- is that a fifth column, or the secret followers of Washington's orders, still exists in Iran. There are other contrasts between revolutionary slogans and practical support for Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Throughout history many leaders have tried to avoid the fundamental and revolutionary solution of acute domestic problems by diverting the people's attention to other problems and, primarily, to foreign policy issues. For example, Pakistan's present regime is feigning the Islamization of its society and instigating hostility with its neighbor, India.

National vanity and religious fanaticism are proven weapons in the hands of politicians incapable of meeting the demands and wishes of their nation. Such people in Iran hate Afghanistan's revolution because the Afghan Government has been able to realize the workers' demands, not in words but in deeds; carry out concrete social and economic reforms to the benefit of the country's independent and rapid growth; elevate the people's welfare; and defend the people's security vis-a-vis the plots of imperialism and reaction.

Yes, this is an example of devotion to the principles of revolution. Disapproval of Afghanistan is obviously coming from those in Iran who fear the revolutionary initiative of the masses and are trying to neutralize a revolution that started with the shah's downfall. Their support for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries also stems from this fear.

HENG SAMRIN ADDRESSES CAMBODIAN PARTY CONGRESS

PM151225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA and TASS special correspondent dispatches under general heading "At the Fifth KPRP Congress"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Oct — As has already been reported, the 5th Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Congress began its work here yesterday.

Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, delivered a report to the Congress. He noted that the Cambodian Revolution has developed confidently over the last 4 years. Guided by the decisions of the 4th KPRP Congress, the party has succeeded in mobilizing the Cambodian people to defend the gains of the revolution and to restore and develop the economy. On the whole the Cambodian Revolution has been consolidated, and revolutionary forces — firm support of the people's power — have developed in the country.

These achievements become even more impressive if it is born in mind that during the years of its rule the Pol Pot clique reduced cities and villages to ruins, exterminated millions of the Cambodian people's best sons, and destroyed the country's social and economic structure. The PRK was forced to build and to defend the gains of the revolution simultaneously. Throughout the years of the existence of People's Kampuchea the forces of imperialism and of international and emigre reaction have been trying to liquidate the gains of the Cambodian Revolution, using for this purpose gangs of Pol Pot supporters and other armed counterrevolutionary groupings entrenched in Thailand.

The years that have passed testify that on the whole the enemy has already lost and will be unable to avoid final defeat. Particular significance attaches to the successes scored by fighters from the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] and Vietnamese volunteers during the 1984-1985 dry season. The network of subversive bases and "bridgeheads" which the enemy tried to establish along the Cambodia-Thailand border with reliance on foreign aid has been totally liquidated.

Tempered in combat, our Armed Forces have strengthened and are confidently defending the revolution and the people's peaceful labor. Disarray and disintegration can be observed in the enemy camp. People formerly deceived by reactionary propaganda are deserting the gangs and switching to the side of the people's power. Many of them are expressing a desire to struggle with weapon in hand against our common enemy.

Dwelling on the party's economic policy, Heng Samrin emphasized that the PRK has scored significant successes in the sphere of the restoration and development of production as a result of the people's sulfless efforts and the all-round assistance by the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other socialist countries.

The course of collective forms of labor in agriculture that has been taken by the party has fully justified itself. Land has become the property of the whole people and has been made available for use by labor mutual assistance groups, which currently number over 100,000. In 1983 the harvest of rice and other food crops reached 2 million metric tons, in other words it approached the level of prewar years. The first steps have been taken toward the intensification of agricultural production. This path must be followed so that gross food production can be increased to 3 million metric tons by 1990.

In addition to providing food, agriculture must also produce output for export and satisfy part of industry's raw material requirements. In order to achieve this it is necessary to consolidate the labor mutual assistance groups, bring into operation the fields abandoned during the war years, and restore and reconstruct irrigation installations. The speaker drew particualr attention to the need to rapidly boost natural rubber output. To date over one-half of rubber plantations have been restored in the PRK. This indicator has to be doubled.

Industrial output in the PRK has almost trebled by comparison with 1980, and it partially satisfies the needs of the population and of the export trade. At the same time, the speaker noted, the work of many enterprises is insufficiently steady. There is an acute shortage of spare parts, raw materials, material resources, and electricity. The first 5-year program for the country's socioeconomic development devotes basic attention to the building of medium and small enterprises and the boosting of electricity generation.

The financial system that has been established in the country and the development of state trade have helped to consolidate the ties between city and countryside and to improve enterprises' operating conditions and people's life. But national income is still below requirements, and imports exceed exports. In the next 5 years it will be necessary to increase the production of goods for export, and this production must develop at a faster rate than other sectors. The state financial system will be improved, state budget income will increase mainly through internal resources, the network of socialist trade enterprises will be expanded, and thus the supply of commodities to working people will improve.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other socialist countries is a most important guarantee for successfully building the foundations of the material and technical base of socialism, the speaker emphasized. The Cambodian economy rests on four pillars: the state, collective, family, and private sectors. The party will aim at the utmost consolidation of the state sector so that it occupies the leading position in the national economy.

The collective sector consists of various labor mutual assistance groups in agriculture, crafts production, and a number of other sectors. These groups will be consolidated so as to provide reliable support to the state power in solving economic problems. The party will use them to implement measures concerning the ideological and political education of the masses.

The private sector, whose existence is allowed for the purpose of making fuller use of the economy's existing potential, operates under strict state control. The state uses it in the people's interests.

The rapid restoration and development of the enlightenment and education system on a socialist basis is one of the important successes scored by the people's power. Some 95 percent of children today have the opportunity to study. There are eight higher and secondary specialized education establishments in the country. Thousands of Cambodians are studying at higher education establishments and vocational and technical schools in fraternal socialist countries.

The party will struggle to the utmost to ensure that even more significant progress is achieved by 1990 in the socioeconomic sphere and that the cause of the revolution is advanced.

The PRK is a form of people's power of Cambodian working people. It is at the initial stage of the transition period to socialism. The PRK is a state of the working people, directing their efforts toward the creation of preconditions for the gradual transition to socialism. Leadership by the KPRP is a decisive factor for the successful advancement of the Cambodian Revolution.

The KPRP's correct policy, being a true reflection of the aspirations of the people's masses, leads them to a new and happy life. The party devotes much attention to the education of cadre workers and its members in a spirit of devotion to Marxist-Leninist theory and the interests of the working class. Marxist-Leninist instruction combined with practical participation in revolutionary struggle must become an absolute condition of party members' life and activity.

The previous years have been a period of major victories in the development of the country's political system and primarily in the KPRP's consolidation. As the political headquarters and guiding force of the revolution, the party has steadily grown in the political and ideological respects and has broadened its ranks.

Since 1979, when only 62 members remained in the party, its membership has increased to 7,500 today. The members are mainly representatives of the peasantry, KPRA servicemen, workers, and employees. Constant work is being done to prepare new members to join the KPRP and to educate communists devoted to the cause of the revolution and to the people. The local party apparatus has strengthened considerably. The party is becoming increasingly firmly established in labor collectives and is strengthening its ties with the masses.

Taking the low numerical strength of party ranks into account, the KPRP devotes much attention to the development of groups of aktiv members which take upon themselves the implementation of party policy wherever party cells have not yet been established. Together with youth league organizations, these groups are centers for the selection and preparation of the most fitting people to join the party. They bring together some 37,000 persons.

At present the KPRP Central Committee deems it its most important task to establish a network of party organizations at district and municipality level. Cadre workers from the central apparatus are sent there to give the relevant assistance. The growth of party influence locally means the consolidation of the people's power. The KPRP Central Committee will uphold in a principled fashion the line of qualitative improvement of the party ranks. The KPRP devotes much attention to studying the experience of fraternal parties and applying it creatively under Cambodia's specific conditions.

The KPRP considers that one of the aims of its policy is to educate the new man of a socialist type who is devoted to the motherland and the cause of socialism, loves labor, safeguards public property, and has a high level of scientific and technical knowledge. Such people are patriots whose ideology is founded on the principles of proletarian internationalism and who are capable of combining the true interests of the nation with the interests of the international communist movement and implacable toward any manifestations of nationalism.

The party relies on various public organizations in the implementation of its policy. These organizations help to consolidate the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, which is the basis of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense. It is the entire party's most important task and the trade unions' immediate task to shape the working class. The trade unions must become a mass organization, a school for working people to learn how to manage the economy and the state.

The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth League is the party's reliable reserve, and it must educate young people in a spirit of devotion to the interests of the people and the principles of international solidarity. The youth league must prepare its best members for joining the party. The KPRP will continue to devote much attention to work among the intelligentsia. At the same time it is necessary to encourage the trend of shaping this social stratum through an influx of people of worker or peasant origins. This policy is an urgent requirement of the revolution.

The KPRP's nationalities policy is aimed at implementing full equality for all ethnic groups in the country. The party will apply effective measures to boost the department level of regions inhabited by ethnic minorities.

The KPRP's strategic line consists of steadily developing solidarity, friendship, and cooperation with the three revolutionary streams of our time, and primarily with the socialist community whose bulwark is the great Soviet Union.

The PRK's foreign policy is a combination of patriotism and international solidarity. This principled policy has thwarted the plans of world imperialism and reaction to isolate People's Kampuchea. The PRK's prestige in the international arena is constantly growing.

The conditions of the Cambodian Revolution's development objectively demand the intensification of its alliance with Vietnam and Laos on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, and legitimate interests of each country.

The development of Cambodia's ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist states is the basis of our party's foreign policy, as well as an international obligation and a guarantee of the successful defense of the motherland's independence and the building of socialist society on Cambodian soil. The Cambodian people are profoundly grateful to the USSR and the other socialist countries for the support and assistance given to the just cause of the Cambodian Revolution.

The PRK resolutely supports the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and, together with the fraternal countries and peace-loving peoples, will continue to struggle against the policy of aggression, arms race, preparations for nuclear war, and use of space for military purposes. It resolutely condemns the aggressive course followed by world imperialism headed by the United States.

The PRK is prepared to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with states in Southeast Asia regardless of their sociopolitical system on the basis of the principles of respect for national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs. We are prepared to enter into a dialogue with the ASEAN countries to settle regional problems in order to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

Having taken on the historic mission of leading the country and having overcome the most difficult period in the Cambodian Revolution's development, over the last 7 years the KPRP has succeeded in gaining enormous and brilliant victories in various spheres.

We are full of optimism and firmly believe, Heng Samrin declared in conclusion, that the KPRP, drawing strength from its unity and unbreakable ties with the people and loyal to the principles of proletarian solidarity, will lead the cause of the Cambodian Revolution to final victory.

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES BUDAPEST CULTURAL FORUM

PM181552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Lofty Duty of Cultural Figures"]

[Text] Budapest, 17 Oct — Today, P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, delivered a speech at the cultural forum of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that is being held here.

USSR artistic figures, he said, see the supreme purport of their creativity in asserting the noble ideals of peace and humanity in the peoples' consciousness. The lofty duty of cultural figures now lies in raising their voices in defense of peace and life on earth.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are persistently struggling to strengthen peace and the peoples' security. This is graphically borne out by the USSR's new initiatives that have won widespread support among the world's public.

In the USSR the constitution bans all means of propagandizing war. We believe that the so-called "freedom" to propagandize chauvinism, racism, violence, and aggression is aimed against mankind's supreme right — the right to life. Another most acute problem of our time is the need to ensure for everyone the conditions for worthwhile human existence, for peaceful labor and education, and for involvement in the achievements of modern civilization. It is hard to talk about free and equal access to cultural assets where unemployment and social injustice reign.

From the moment of its emergence socialist society has always attached immence importance to the problems of cultural development. The democratic principles of exercising leadership of the development of culture have ensured the rapid elimination of cultural backwardness in the USSR and opened up broad prospects for the flourishing of all the national cultures of our country's peoples. Socialism has roused the masses to cultural creativity and made sublime spiritual treasures accessible to them.

The USSR advocates the extensive development of international cultural ties with all countries given strict observance of the provisions and principles of the final act. The Soviet Union is the world leader in terms of the number and printings of translated publications. From 1979 through 1984 our country published around 9,000 titles of books by authors from countries participating in the all-European conference with printings of 800 million copies. Thus, Soviet culture is not hiding behind a narrow national framework. Being international in spirit and social nature, it is widely open to international cultural cooperation.

P.N. Demichev stressed that socialist culture is developing successfully and absorbing all that is best in world culture. It is the heir of the traditions of advanced democratic culture. Its theoretical basis is Marxist-Leninist teching, and herein lies its immense ideological strength.

The Soviet Union is prepared to participate actively in drawing up recommendations aimed at increasing cultural figures' responsibility for the fate of peace and progress, increasing their contribution to the cause of improving mutual understanding among the peoples, ensuring man's cultural rights, and eliminating all forms of discrimination in the sphere of culture.

The idea expressed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, about the need to assert civilized relations in the world arena is directly applicable to the sphere of culture. Cultural figures in Europe and the entire world and politicians who are responsible in their governments for questions of cultural policy can do a great deal to find effective ways of resolving these problems.

The head of the Soviet delegation expressed the hope that the participants in the cultural forum would do everything necessary in the interests of encouraging genuine creativity and developing culture and cultural cooperation for the good of peace and strengthening mutual understanding among the peoples.

Today the plenary session was also addressed by representatives of Belgium, Italy, and Malta and a UNESCO representative. In the days to come discussions of questions on the forum agenda will be continued in working groups. Well-known cultural figures from the states participating in the all-European conference will play an active part in this work.

Returns to Moscow

LD191426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and USSR Minister of culture, today returned to Moscow from Budapest after leading the Soviet delegation to the Cultural Forum being held in the Hungarian capital.

SHCHERBITSKIY, SHEVCHANKO RECEIVE SFRY DELEGATION

AU191723 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] On 17 October Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received a delegation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia which, headed by Zmaic, assembly president, is now in the republic at the invitation of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During a conversation, Comrade Shcherbitskiy spoke about the republic's socioeconomic development, about preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, which have developed in conformity with the decisions of the January and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and about our country's most recent important foreign political initiatives.

The delegation of the Croatian Assembly highly assessed the new Soviet peace proposals brought forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, proposals aimed at averting the militarization of space, at a radical reduction of nuclear weapons, and at the consolidation of security in Europe and all over the world. It was emphasized that Yugoslavia was consistently coming out for consolidating peace and developing international cooperation.

The conversation was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Participating in the conversation were Vrublevskiy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee member, Merkulov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee candidate member, (Belalovic, Dudzena, Lejnovic, and Varcol), members of the delegation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

On 17 October Schevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, received the delegation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, headed by Zmaic, assembly president. During a conversation, the delegation members were briefed about the activity of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet and its bodies. It was emphasized that the expansion of interparliamentary and other links between the Ukraine and Croatia contributed toward deepening Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation.

Participating in the conversation were Bakhtin, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman, Khomenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman, Khomenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet presidium secretary; Glenenko, Ukrainian minister of culture; Fokin, Ukrainian Gosplan first deputy chairman; (Dushinskiy), Ukrainian first deputy minister of trade, Lipatov, Ukrainian deputy ministerof foreign affairs; and members of the delegation of the Croatian Assembly delegation.

LOMEYKO VIEWS GORBACHEV'S UPCOMING BULGARIA VISIT

AU202055 Sofia BTA in English 2007 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 20 (BTA) -- In connection with the two important political events to take place in Sofia - the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty-member countries and the friendly visit of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, Mr Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the "press" department of the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union gave an interview for the Bulgarian television.

"The forthcoming session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty-member countries will take place at an important international moment", he said. "The present international situation is distinguished by the fact that we are standing at the crossroads and the relations between the two worlds - the world of socialism and the world of capitalism, can embark on principally different roads. A number of circumstances have created such a situation that we may well say - the majority of the countries in the world wish a turn to the best."

According to Mr Vladimir Lomeyko, the forthcoming session will concentrate on important problems such as the averting of the nuclear threat, the reducing of the armaments and the curbing of the arms race, above all in nuclear armaments, as well as the non-admission of the militarization of space and the channelling of international relations back to detente. These central issues, which we may say weigh heavy on mankind, have to be resolved and the political consultative committee which stands for the wisdom and experience of all socialist countries will doubtlessly greatly contribute to the elaboration of the ways to the resolution of these issues.

Dwelling on the forthcoming visit of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev to Bulgaria, Mr Vladimir Komeydo pointed out that it is awaited with great interest in the Soviet Union. "For us," he said, "it is above all an expression of our traditional friendship and it is connected with great expectations because our country is in a state of dynamic upsurge. We want to impart new impulses to our development in all spheres, and of course in this respect a lot depends on cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. In this sense the level of cooperation with Bulgaria is of qualitatively higher dimensions.

Dwelling on the visit in an international aspect, Mr Vladimir Lomeyko recalled that the Soviet Union has supported the initiative for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone from the very start.

"I think that the ties of friendship and close cooperation between our countries are so strong that this visit will make it possible to manifest them once again. I am convinced that the leaderships of the two countries will adopt new decisions for strengthening our friendship which will develop in the name of the wellbeing of the two peoples," he concluded.

SOFIA SUMMIT, GORBACHEV VISIT PREVIEWED

LD190808 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2235 GMT 18 Oct 85

["Prior to 'Sofia Summit'" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 18 (TANJUG) -- The Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee will meet in session in Sofia next week. After the session, Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev will stay on an official visit to Bulgaria, it has been announced here.

The session is a direct preparation for the U.S.-Soviet November summit in Geneva. It is expected that the Soviet proposals for the summit, of which the U.S. and NATO have been notified, will be officialized in the Sofia declaration.

Viewed from Moscow, these proposals satisfy all Warsaw Treaty members, including Romania which advocated radical concessions on the Soviet part in order that the two military blocs may reach compromise in the arms control domain.

The session in Sofia will also provide an opportunity for the exchange of views on preparations for the forthcoming congresses of the Soviet and some other communist parties of the socialist community.

Gorbachev's visit to Bulgaria testifies to the continuity of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation, foreign observers in Moscow assess. Although no Soviet leader has visited Bulgaria since 1979, bilateral summit meetings have been frequent thanks to Todor Zhivkov's regular visits to Moscow and the Crimea, and their relations have for years been undisturbed.

Gorbachev's visit to Sofia belongs to the most important events in relations between the two allied countries, amongst other things because of some internal political and economic problems in Bulgaria which can only be surmounted through Soviet assistance.

LYASHKO RECEIVES IRISH INDUSTRY MINISTER IN KIEV

AU191749 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1915 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] An Irish delegation, headed by John Bruton, minister of industry and energy, has visited the Ukraine's capital city. On 18 October, it was received by Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman. During a conversation, the delegation members were familiarized with the development of the economy and culture of the republic and its capital city. It was pointed out that the planned running of the national economy enabled the most effective use to be made of natural and human resources, as well as of the accumulated industrial and scientific potential. Also discussed were problems settled by the republic's ministries, departments, and labor collectives in connection with the further development of the fuel and power complex, with the utilization of water resources, and with tasks for protecting the environment.

The guests were given an account of the Ukraine's participation in trade and economic links between the USSR and Ireland. The minister's attention was called to the new peaceful initiatives brought forward by the USSR to check the arms race. The struggle for peace, Comrade Lyashko emphasized, is the cornerstone of the foreign policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet State, an important matter for big and small peoples.

Bruton said that, for nonaligned Ireland, the guarantee of peace was of overriding importance, and that it aspired to make active use of its influence in the region. The relations of mutual understanding and the creation of an atmosphere of confidence and friendship, he pointed out, will undoubtedly contribute toward expanding and strengthening multi-faceted Soviet-Irish cooperation.

Participating in the conversation were Gurenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Boyko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers affairs administrator; and Starunskiy, Ukrainian minister of trade. Present at the conversation was O'Sullivan, Irish ambassador to the USSR.

During the visit to Kiev, the Irish delegation inspected the Extra Hard Materials Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and toured places of interest and architectural monuments. The guests attend a show in the Zhovtnevgy Palace of Culture.

ZAGORSKIY ANALYZES BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

LD171006 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1830 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Commentary by Andreg Zagorskiy presented within the "Program for Belgium"]

[Excerpts] Early parliamentary elections took place in Belgium to elect 212 members for the House of Representatives and 106 of 182 senators. The political balance did not change very much: the center-right government coalition has maintained a majority of the seats.

It is worth noting the success scored by the Flemish Socialist Party, which won nine seats and came in as the third largest parliamentary party. Its success can be explained by the fact that the Flemish socialists have centered their election program on the dismantling of U.S. cruise missiles which are on Belgian territory. This issue continues to concern Belgians. The majority of Belgians are opposed to the presence of U.S. missiles in the country and opinion polls prove it.

The main reason for the maintenance of the center-right coalition's position can be found, in our view, in the opposition's scattered action due to its inability to put forward a clear and coherent action program to the voters. On the other hand, the center-right coalition's success is also mainly due to a certain economic recovery witnessed lately.

But another conclusion must also be drawn. Increasing support is being extended to the parties that oppose the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in Belgium and we are referring to the Flemish Socialist Party, the ecologists [words indistinct]. All this shows that there are influential forces in Belgium which would like to change the country's internal and foreign policy.

TURKEY'S ROLE IN NATO'S MILITARY DOCTRINES EXAMINED

LD191915 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Turkey in NATO's Military Doctrines"]

[Text] U.S.-Turkish military relations have recently been activated to a noteworthy degree. The "Display Determination 85" exercises are being held on Turkish territory and within the framework of NATO plans. The "Archway-85" exercises of the NATO Rapid Deployment Force was held in Eastern Thrace, once again within the NATO framework.

According to the Turkish press, the U.S. military units arrived in Turkey with F-16 military aircraft for the first time. According to the French diplomatic periodical LE MONDE, all of this shows that the Pentagon and NATO strategists have allocated Turkey an important role in their military-strategic plans. It is no coincidence that they have been exerting pressure on the U.S. Congress to increase military aid to Turkey. This aid is already the third largest, after those for Israel and Egypt. Furthermore, according to the U.S. BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, the Pentagon's current extensive program for Turkey envisages a further activation of NATO military preparations on Turkey's territory. What we are talking about is the deployment in Turkey of the most modern nuclear weapons systems. In his recent talks with Turkish leaders in Ankara, General Bernard Rogers tried to attain this goal. Pentagon and NATO strategists initiated the necessary preparations. According to the periodical ("NEWS BULLETIN "), organ of the U.S. staff in Europe, the duties [odevler] of nuclear weapons in Turkey were considerably expanded in 1983. This means that U.S. aircraft in Turkey may be loaded with nuclear bombs at any time and take off for any desired target.

What will be the end result? Analysts from the Stockholm Institute concerned with questions of war and peace who have studied NATO military doctrines have come to the conclusion that these doctrines have become very dated. The emergence of nuclear weapons should change the psychology of the military as well as the doctrines formulated by them, because, mounting a regional or limited war with the use of the modern weapon, cannot even be discussed. This kind of war, even if it starts in the most remote part of the world, will inevitably lead to a general nuclear tragedy.

Yet, NATO military doctrine toward Turkey -- which has U.S. nuclear weapons on its territory -- remains as it was. These doctrines, as the French LE MONDE writes, have remained totally unchanged since the 1950's. This means that the Pentagon and NATO strategists, while filling Turkey with U.S. nuclear weapons, are resorting to these outdated military doctrines all the time and make no secret of their view that Turkey would be the most useful military operations area in the event of a nuclear conflict.

According to MILLIYET, if this is what actually happens, even the most fertile imagination will boggle at the state of Turkey in the aftermath. Articles and reports in the Turkish press show that the country's public opinion is greatly concerned over the military preparations of the Pentagon and NATO strategists. CUMHURIYET writes that Turkey must think of the national interests of the country first of all and must not follow in the wake of the adventurist military doctrines of NATO strategists, which condemn the peoples to total annihilation.

M. PONOMAREV REMARKS ON FRG POLICY TOWARD USSR

PM141344 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[Special correspondent Colonel M. Ponomarev article under the "Travel Notebook" rubric: "The FRG: Fall 1985: -- first graf is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] A USSR Union of Journalist delegation visited the FRG during the first half of September. Our special correspondent Colonel M. Ponomarev, editor of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's foreign section and member of the editorial collegium, was part of it. We publish his travel notes.

I hope that the readers of these notes will not complain to me about the absence of descriptions of the beauties of nature -- though the countryside in the valleys of the Rhine, the Main, and the Neckar is indeed very picturesque -- accounts of historical sites, or statistics about the amount of traffice that can be carried on the highways and freeways with two, three, or four lanes in each direction that link West German cities and towns and alter everyday notions of distance. All this, naturally, was bound to be noticed and recorded in one's notebook. But what the other delegation members, and I however, most recall are our meetings with people. In conversation with them we (and, of course, they too) were constantly aware of belonging to different sociopolitical systems. But this did not prevent the exchange of opinions -- opinions which were sometimes completely opposed. And even when we firmly disagreed with out interlocutors, the conversations were, as a rule, friendly in tone and demonstrated an evident desire to try to understand the opponent's position.

Of course there were exceptions. Some officials, such as M. (Libal), acting leader of the Foreign Ministry Soviet Union Section [referentura], in their statements to us and in their answers to questions to a considerable extent echoed elements of U.S. propaganda regarding a certain "justification" for and "validity" ["pravomochnost"] of Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative," known throughout the world as the "star wars" program, on the question of siting first-strike missiles on FRG territory and other West European countries, and on a number of very important contemporary problems which are exacerbating an already tense international situation. Quite frequently these officials contradicted themselves. For example, when talking about the "closed nature" of Soviet society and the "opacity" of the Soviet military structure the same (Libal), in response to a riposte of ours 2-3 minutes earlier, said that he was ready to supply detailed information about Soviet armaments within 48 hours.

But we noted, however, that he spoke positively about the significane of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the FRG and the USSR and the 15th anniversary of the Moscow Treaty. And although (Libal) had a good deal to say about the so-called "Soviet military threat," he also stressed his confidence that the "USSR will not begin a war."

Similar points were also expressed in one form or another in conversations with V. Ruehe, deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Union faction in the Bundestag, in the editorial offices of STERN and DER SPIEGEL, and in a number of other instances. However, as a rule, our interlocutors sought to stress their interest in further developing mutually beneficial political, economic, cultural, and other ties between the Soviet Union and the FRG, in a positive outcome to the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and the upcoming summit meeting, and in reducing international tension. This was even stated by Bundeswehr officers during a meeting at the FRG Defense Ministry's press and information headquarters. But on that occasion our conversation partners' words did not convince us. They did not convince us above all because they resolutely supported the so-called "Rogers plan" -- the NATO concept of a follow-on force strike against the Warsaw Pact countries' troops by which one Bundeswehr is guided. At the same time they dismissed outright the ideas in the security policy sphere expressed by A. von Buelow, a prominent figure in the Social Democratic Party of Germany. These ideas are now being discussed widely in the FRG. In brief, they amount essentially to replacing the present NATO concepts, which, in Von Buelow's words, boil down to a "balance of terror," with a "security partnership" between East and West. To this end he considers that the NATO concept of the feasibility of a nuclear first strike must be abandoned and Pershing-II missiles and U.S. troops withdrawn from FRG territory, as must the Soviets' from the GDR.

We could not agree with the assertion that militarism, revanchism, and neo-Nazism do not exist in real life in the FRG. However, not only Bundeswehr officers but many other interlocuters tried to convince us that this was so. True, most of them did acknowledge the presence of "certain" so-called "manifestations" of revanchism and neo-Nazism, but asked us not to attach special importance to them, as these "manifestations" do not reflect the FRG population's opinion.

Yes, we were already aware and during our trip were able to see with our own eyes that most FRG citizens reject militarism, revanchism, and neo-Nazism. Most, but not all. We were told, for example, that even two-thirds of the members of the "Union of Expelees" support, for instance, the Moscow Treaty and the policy of developing relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which is usually known in West Germany as "Ostpolitik." Fair enough, all this is obviously true. But it is also true that the remaining one-third of the members of the "union" -- and, after all, it has a membership of millions -- is opposed to the policy. It is precisely this one-third which provides the main buttress for and is principally relied on by the Hupkas, Czajas, and their ilk who are described by figures in the FRG -- who are far from being the most liberal -- as acting as "heavy shackles on Bonn's policy."

MUSLIM BOARDS CONDEMN SEIZURE OF DIPLOMATS

LD181701 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 18 TASS -- The Moslems living in the USSR, like all the Soviet people, responded with deep pain and indignation to the news of an act of terrorism in Beirut, the seizure of four Soviet citizens as hostages and the villainous killing of one of them, says a statement of representatives of the Moslem clergy released here.

"These base actions are contrary to the spirit of Islam," the statement reads. "They cause outrage among all the belivers. These actions are directed against the Soviet Union, which is a friend of the Lebanese and other Arab peoples and a consistent and unwavering champion of an end to bloodshed in Lebanon and a political settlement of the problems existing in the country."

The statement of the Moslem clergy stresses that "The criminal action perpetrated in Lebanon is only aggravating the situation and doing damage to the cause of the struggle of the Arab peoples against Zionism and imperialism." "The Moslems of the Soviet Union angrily denounce this villainous crime and demand an immediate and unconditional release of the Soviet citizens and a stop to all the intrigues against our country."

The leaders of the four Moslem boards of the Soviet Union say in their statement: "We appeal to the entire Islamic world, urging effective measures to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and to put an end to Zionist and imperialist intrigues in that region."

The authors of the statement, addressing the Moslems of the world, call upon them: "Let us raise our voice in defence of the just struggle of the Arab peoples. Let us pray to the almighty Allah so that we should witness the triumph of God over evil."

The statement ends with words from the Koran: And those who make sly in villainous deeds, strong punishment will be meted out to them; and their slyness will be in vain.

That document was signed on the Moslems' behalf by Mufti Shamsutdinkhan ibn Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhan, chairman of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, Mufti Talgat Tadzhudtdin, chairman of the Moslem board of the European USSR and Siberia, Sheikh ul-Islam Allashukyur Pasha Zade, chairman of the Moslem board of Transcaucasia, and Mufti Makhmud Gekkiev, chairman of the Moslem board of the Northern Caucasus.

SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DENOUNCES KIDNAPPINGS

LD190126 Moscow TASS in English 2327 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, October 18 TASS -- The Syrian people, all patriotic and progressive forces, workers, peasants and employees, trade-union, women's and youth organisations of the Syrian Arab Republic condemn the vile crime committed by the rightwing extremist group that kidnapped four staff members of Soviet institutions in Beirut and murdered one of them, says a statement issued by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria (CPS). Standing behind the crime are elements who perform the will of imperialism and Zionism, the statement stresses.

The Political Bureau of the CPS Central Committee pointed out that all national-patriotic forces of Arab states indignantly condemn the crime against the friendly Soviet Union which renders consistent and principled support both to the Arabs and to other peoples of the world in their struggle for freedom and independence, for economic and social progress. The USSR has also rendered (?invaluable) assistance to the Lebanese people by supporting it in the international arena in repulsing the Israeli aggression and in the struggle against the interventionist forces of NATO countries. The Soviet Union's stand with regard to the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people is invariable.

The kidnapping of the Soviet citizens in Beirut runs counter to the basic interests of Arab peoples, including the people of Syria, the statement points out. This is why the Political Bureau of the CPS Central Committee is calling to do everything possible to save the lives of the Soviet persons and to frustrate the dangerous plans of the forces that stand behind that crime.

GORBACHEV GREETS PDRY PARTY LEADER ON ELECTION

LD201122 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 20 TASS — Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has addressed a telegram to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the central committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, saying:

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and from myself personally I congratulate you on your election to the high post of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party. I wish you every success in your work to implement the decisions of the Third Congress of your party in the interests of the further advancement of democratic Yemen along the road of independence and socialist orientation.

"The policy of the Yemen Socialist Party for the development of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples pursued by the Yemen Socialist Party will further meet with full support from the CPSU."

'VOICE OF HOPE' STUDIO IN LEBANON DAMAGED

LD182148 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2033 GMT 18 Oct 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Voice of Hope — This cynical name was given to a radio station once organized by the United States in the village of Al-Khiyam in southern Lebanon. The writers of its broadcasts were engaged in frankly pro-Israeli propaganda and incited the Lebanese to fratricidal war. Comrades, not for nothing do I speak of the subversive radio station in the past tense. Yesterday it ceased to exist. Two Lebanese managed to get into the studio, where they caused a big explosion as a result of which the station was greatly damaged. The patriots themselves were killed. They deliberately took this desparate step, in the name of the liberty of their long-suffering homeland, in token of protest against the crimes of the Israeli military. This is the 13th such act of self-sacrifice.

S EXPLAINS SUPPORT FOR UNIFIL EXTENSION

72152 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 17 Oct 85

xt] New York, October 17 TASS -- On the recommendation of the UN secretary-general at the request of Lebanon's Government, the Security Council has prolonged the mande of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) by another six months, till April 19 next ar. The resolution taken by it stresses resolute support for Lebanon's territorial tegrity, sovereignty and independence within its internationally recognized borders.

e cannot help agreeing with the conclusion of the UN secretary-general that the pre-t-day situation in Lebanon south of the Litani River is not only unsatisfactory but o dangerous, said Oleg Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative to the UN. This te of things cannot but be a source of most serious concern.

the course of seven years and a half, Israel has continued either directly or through mercenaries to exercise away on the Lebanese soil, impudently refuses to comply with e numerous decisions of the UN Security Council, which explicity demand full and conditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon's territory. The Soviet Union rongly condemns the continuing occupation of the Israeli territory [as received] and presses its solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese people for the ultimate expul-n of the aggressors from its land. The withdrawal of Israel beyond the international rder and termination of Israeli interference in Lebanon's affairs will create favour-le prerequisites for enabling the UNIFIL, at last, to implement its tasks. Considering is, the USSR has deemed its necessary not to object against prolonging the UNIFIL date.

FICIAL DISCUSSES EXPANSION OF TIES WITH IRAN

60416 Tehran IRNA in English 1937 GMT 15 Oct 85

xt] Tehran, Oct. 15, IRNA -- The Soviet representative to the 23rd session of the SCO in Bulgaria has termed the expansion of relations between Iran and the Soviet ion as strategically important.

a meeting Tuesday with advisor of Iran's foreign minister, Mohammad Javad Larijani, e Soviet official said it approved of the Islamic Republic's positions concerning SCO. Also discussed in the meeting was expansion of scientific and cultural relations tween the two countries.

Spare Parts Sale

82319 Tehran IRNA in English 1738 GMT 8 Oct 85

xt] Sari, Mazandaran Prov., Oct. 8, IRNA -- Minister of Energy, Hasan Ghafuri-Fard d here Tuesday [8 October] that during a recent visit of an Iranian delegation to Mos-, Iran and the Soviet Union agreed to (?sell) spare parts for Isfahan power station in n. He also added that talks between the two countries for completion of an unfinished er station in Ahvaz were underway. The energy minister is participating in the inaugu-ion ceremony for reactivating one of the units of Neka power station here. Foreign istry official, Hoseyn Adeli heading a ranking Iranian delegation visited Moscow on tember 8th during which he held talks with the Soviet officials on Irano-Soviet peration in the field of electricity.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED

LD191409 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] The materials of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, which took place on 15 October, have been issued in a separate brochure. It includes the information report on the plenum, the report by Comrade Gorbachev, the decisions of the plenum on new drafts for the CPSU program, changes in the rules of the CPSU, and in the guidelines of the economic and social development of the USSR for the years 1986-90 and for the period until the year 2000. The brochure has been issued by the Politicheskaya Literatura publishers.

ARISTOV APPOINTED FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD191459 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 19 Oct 85

["Minister Apointed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 19 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has appointed Boris Aristov to the post of minister of foreign trade of the USSR.

Nikolay Patolichev has been relieved of his duties of minister in connection with his retirement for health reasons.

LEMAYEV APPOINTED PETROLEUM MINISTER

LD181525 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Nikolay Vasilyevich Lemayev as USSR minister of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Viktor Stepanovich Fedorov from his duties as USSR minister of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry in connection with his retirement on pension.

KABARDINO BALKAR PARTY CHIEF MALBAKHOV RETIRES

AU201514 Paris AFP in English 1210 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Moscow, Oct 20 (AFP) -- Three ageing ministers and a top regional Communist Party official have stepped down in the past week, in what is seen as the latest step in the rejuvenation drive of leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Yesterday, veteran Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev, who is believed to have a history of heart trouble, announced his retirement at 77, after 27 years in the job.

He was replaced by Boris Aristov, 60, a former party chief in Leningrad, and the Soviet ambassador in Warsaw during Solidarity's legal period and the declaration of martial law.

Also yesterday, 67-year-old Timbora Malbakhov, party chief in the southern autonomous republic of Kabardino Balkar ASSR, retired and was replaced by a younger official, named as E. Eliseyev, promoted from a small autonomous region in Soviet Russia, according to reports.

Last Tuesday, a prominent conservative, Nikolay Baybakov, 74, surrendered his position as chairman of the powerful Gosplan Committee, the central state planning authority.

The newmcomer is 56-year-old Nikolay Talyzin, trained in telecommunications and an expert in handling the delicate relationship between the Soviet Union and other members of Comecon, the East-bloc trading alliance.

On Friday, the minister for the petrochemicals industry, Viktor Fedorov, 73, resigned, to be substituted by one of his deputies, Nikolai Lemaev, 56.

LATVIAN PERSONNEL CHANGES ANNOUNCED

WA171000 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 29 September carries on page 1 a LATINFORM report titled, "Tnformation Report on a Latvian CP Central Committee Plenum," on a Latvian CP Central Committee plenum held in Riga on 28 September.

The plenum elected A.P. Klautsen member of the Buro of the Latvian CP Central Committee, and relieved P. Ya. Strautmanis from his duties as Buro member. L.A. Abel was confirmed as chief of the Latvian Agriculture and Food Industry Department. P.A. Kruminsh, former chairman of the Latvian Union of Consumers' Societies, was expelled from the Communist Party for actions unbecoming a Communist.

SHARDARBYEKOV NEW KAZAKH HOUSING MINISTER

WA211200 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 24 September carries on page 1 a 50-word decree of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the appointment of Sharipbyek Shardarbyekov as Kazakh SSR Minister of Housing and Municipal Services.

The decree was dated 23 September 1985 and signed by B. Ashimov and Z. Kadyrova, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium.

TASHKENT GORKOM PERSONNEL CHANGES REPORTED

WA171500 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 20 September carries on page 1 a 100-word Uzbek TAG announcement titled "Plenum of the Tashkent City Party Committee" stating that Tashkent City Party Committee first and second secretaries U.S. Umarov and K. P. Dubin, respectively, had been relieved of their duties in connection with transfer to other work.

The new city party committee first and second secretaries are: B. F. Satin from the apparat of the CPSU Central Committee and A. I. Fazylbekov from the apparat of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. I. B. Usmankhodzhayev, First Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

RAILWAYS MINISTRY ACTS AGAINST CRITICIZED OFFICIALS

PM171330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 85 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report under the "Following PRAVDA Items" rubric: "'Letters from the Ministry'"]

[Text] As minister of Railways N. Konarev has informed the editorial office, the reports published in PRAVDA 29 and 30 August under the general heading "Letters from the Ministry" have been discussed in detail at the Ministry of Railways. It was acknowledged that criticism leveled against the style and methods of work of the ministry's party organization and apparatus was well-founded and justified.

The comments published in the newspaper were discussed in all the main administrations and subdivisions and also at a special enlarged session of the Collegeium, attended by the party aktiv, on 3 October 1985. A principled analysis of the activity of the sector's headquarters was carried out. Leaders who work according to old methods and are slow to change in the light of the party's demands were subjected to sharp criticism. They include deputy ministers B. Morozov, B. Nikiforov, and G. Savchaneko; main administration chiefs P. Bortsov, D. Glebov, and V. Kalashnikov; and main administration deputy chiefs V. Blazhiyevskiy, N. Grigorenko, A. Dudin, V. Sozayev, and others.

A number of leaders have been punished for lack of initiative and slackening of supervision over sectors entrusted to them and have been warned about the incompatibility between the style and methods of their work and the posts they occupy. Instances of abuse of official position, favoritism, and appointment of unworthy people with sullied reputations to leading posts were sharply criticized. Deputy Minister V. Kalinichev and Main Personnel Administration Chief Ye. Proshchenkov were subjected to serious criticism for shortcomings in the selection and deployment of cadres. V. Gladkikh, who was mentioned in the dispatch, has been dismissed from his post for abuses for which he was responsible. Moscow Railroad Chief I. Paristyy, who displayed an unscrupulous attitude in appointing Gladkikh to a leading post, was given a severe reprimand.

In its resolution the collegium demanded that all the ministry's leaders resolutely improve the management of the sector, apply economic methods in practice without delay, and improve the economic machinery. The task was set of enhancing in practice and not just in words exactingness and the personal responsibility of staff, evaluating achievements critically, and seeking to make this style of work the norm of the ministry's life.

A program aimed at resolving the main task -- fully satisfying the transport requirements of the national economy and the population -- was drawn up.

Higher targets for the sector's performance in the fourth quarter were fixed. It is planned to transport more than 1 billion metric tons of freight in order to ensure the overfulfillment of the state plan and create the basis for a good start in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

V. Suchkov, secretary of the Ministry of Railways party Committee, also responded to "letters from the Ministry." He reported that a party committee report "On the Tasks of the Ministry of Railways Party Organization in Improving the Style and methods of Work of the Central Apparatus and Eliminating the Shortcomings Mentioned in the PRAVDA Articles" was discussed at a session of the party committee attended by party organization secretaries, leaders, members of the Ministry of Railways Collegium, chairmen of trade union committees, and chiefs of administrations.

Minister of Railways Comrade Konarev participated in the discussion of the report. In connection with omissions in party and economic activity explanations were heard from main administration party bureau secretaries Comrades Korenevskiy and Kolysko, and Communists Deputy Minister Comrade Nikiforov, and Deputy Chief of the Main Administration of Lines Comrade Butakov.

It was acknowledged that the facts cited in PRAVDA were correct and the criticism justified. The party committee took note of the fact that the articles had been discussed at an enlarged session of main administration party bureaus. The formalistic attitude of a number of leaders, including deputy ministers and members of the Ministry of Railways Collegium, to the implementation of instructions issued by directive organs about the need to improve the style and methods of work was sharply condemned. It was pointed that that the party bureaus took too liberal an attitude to such leaders.

The Railroad Cars Main Administration party organization reprimanded section chief and Communist Comrade Matveyev for his indifferent attitude toward the execution of official duties. The Ministry of Railways party committee imposed severe party penalties on main administration deputy chiefs and Communists Comrades Sozayev and Yakhontov for a slackening of exactingness and shortcomings in the utilitization of locomotive teams' working time. Administrative chief comrade Polikarpov and former First Deputy Minister Comrade Shuleskho have been made strictly accountable to the party for lack of modesty and use of official position for personal gain.

The party committee has defined ways of reinforcing the supervision of the implementation of instructions issued by directive organs and of personal decisions and preventing bureaucracy and a careless attitude to entrusted work on the party of Communist members of the ministry's staff.

DISSIDENT ALLOWED TO EMIGRATE TO VIENNA

HK190254 Hong Kong AFP in English 0129 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, Oct 18 (AFP) -- Irina Grinvina, sentenced to five years' internal exile for taking part in a campaign against committing sane people to psychiatric wards for political reasons, was allowed to leave the Soviet Union, she told Western correspondents here today.

Soviet authorities yesterday granted her, her husband and their two sons, aged 2 and 13, the right to emigrante, but not to Holland as she had requested, she said.

Mrs Grivnina, 40, who works in computers with her husband, was arrested in September 1980 for her role in a banned study group which focused on cases of people committed by the state to insane asylums for their political activities.

In 1981, she was sentenced to five years of internal exile for "discrediting the Soviet Union and its political system." Her sentence was later reduced to two years, and in 1983 she requested to emigrate with her family.

She told reporters that she had never considered herself a dissident.

She said she would leave Moscow for Vienna by the end of the month.

Soviet officials declined to give her a visa for Holland, and suggested she move to Israel instead.

OFFICIAL ON FUNDING FOR TAJIK QUAKE RELIEF

PM181019 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[A. Nikolayev article under the "Report in Detail" rubric: "The Country Lends Assistance"]

[Excerpts] The earthquake disaster occurred at night. It subsequently became known that the earthquake registered force. The seismic wave swept through several rayons in the Tajik SSR and was also felt in Uzbekistan. The city of Kayrakkum and certain population centers in the Khodzhentskiy Rayon of Tajikistan's Leninabad Oblast particularly suffered. Apartment blocks, industrial buildings, and communication lines were destroyed or damaged. There have been deaths and injuries.

"On 15 October," Yu. Danilov, first deputy executive committee chairman of the USSR Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, told your correspondent, "We took the decision to provide assistance to the victims of the earthquake. The executive committee has initially earmarked R700,000 for this purpose. Emergency supplies -- tents, blankets, medicine, warm clothing, and other essentials -- have been made ready for dispatch. This will all be immediately delivered to the earthquake region by Aeroflot..."

Let us add that R300,000 has already been transferred to the Tajik SSR Red Crescent society central committee's account. The RSFSR Red Cross society has sent R10,000. During the very first hours, as soon as news of the catastrophe became known, the telephones at the USSR Red Cross and Red Crescent executive committee never stopped ringing. People rang on their own account and on behalf of entire enterprises offering all the help they could.

We supply the address to which anyone wishing to contribute to the fund for victims of the earthquake should write: Account No 70006, Gosbank Oktyabrskiy Branch, Dushanbe, Tajik SSR.

KOLA PENINSULA HURRICANE CAUSES DAMAGE

PM181022 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Oct 85 p 4

[TASS report: "Hurricane on Kola Peninsula"]

[Text] Murmansk, 17 Oct -- It was not until morning that the hurricane which had been raging on the Kola Peninsula for almost 15 hours abated. On the coast the wind force reached 42 meters a second while in Murmansk it reached 33 meters a second.

Forecasters not only know about the cyclone approaching from the Atlantic but also plotted its course from the Greenland Sea so that the oblast's inhabitants were informed about the approaching danger in good time. And the hurricane, which reached its peak at night, brought the peninsula's inhabitants considerable problems. The telephone link to several cities and remove settlements in the oblast was broken, partial damage was caused to power lines, the power supply was temporarily halted, and transport communications were interrupted.

CSA SUMMARIZES 9-MONTH INDUSTRIAL RESULTS

LD191807 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Report on the Central Statistical Administration's summary of the 9-month results in industry's efforts to fulfill the state plan, presented by Vladimir Ivanovich Tolkushkin, member of the CSA Collegium -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The work results testify to the further acceleration of the development of the country's industrial output. In the third quarter, the rate of its growth amounted to 5 percent, compared to 3.1 percent in the first half of the year. Over the 9 months as a whole, the total volume of industrial output increased 3.7 percent, compared to the same period last year. The indexes for production efficiency also improved somewhat: the main part of output growth -- 90 percent -- was attained due to increased labor productivity. Labor productivity increased over this period, overall, by of 3.3 percent. The cost and material consumption of production were reduced and profit increased. The rate at which technical reequipment and reconstruction of enterprises is being carried out and at which they are being fitted with new and highly productive technology has been accelerated.

The plan for sales output has been fulfilled by industry as a whole and by all the union republics and the majority of the industrial ministries. Fulfillment of the targets for extraction of gas, coal, iron ore, production of metal cutting tools, industrial robots, instruments, means of automation and computer technology, tractors, and many other types of output has been ensured. The planned volume of output of most consumer goods has been attained. Production of meat and sausage products increased by 3 percent; dairy produce by 4 percent; and fish produce by 5 percent.

Transfer of enterprises of the viticultural and liquor- and vodka-producing industry to manufacture of food produce in high consumer demand is being carried out. In the third quarter, production of nonalcoholic drinks and mineral waters increased 25 percent, while production of wine and vodka products fell by one-third.

The USSR CSA report also points out shortcomings. As is known, the unconditional fulfillment by all ministries and enterprises of the contractual commitments for output deliveries is one of the major conditions for successful work of industry and the national economy. There has been, however, considerable lagging in fulfillment of these by associations and enterprises of the ministries of the petroleum industry, mineral fertilizer production, the timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry, light industry, and the fruit and vegetable industry. The plan for extraction and primary refinement of oil, for production of rolled ferrous metal, mineral fertilizers, chemical fibres and filaments, and woollen and linen cloth was not fulfilled. These industries have still not reached the rate of output growth that will guarantee fulfillment of the annual targets set for them. In the remaining part of the year, their development must be accelerated.

In 1985, over 2,000 associations and enterprises of a number of industrial ministries are operating in new economic management conditions. The 9-month results show that, in the majority of these ministries, the rate of growth of labor productivity rose, contractual discipline was strengthened, and a number of ministries entirely fulfilled the obligations for output deliveries.

CSA RELEASES UPDATED GRAIN HARVEST DATA

Harvest Nearing Completion

LD161825 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The country's farmers are presently harvesting grain from the final hectares. The harvest is being completed earlier than last year. Grain remains unthreshed only in individual sectors in Chita, Novosibirsk and Kustanay Oblasts, and in Altay. As the USS Central Statistical Administration reports today, in all, grain, excluding corn, has bee threshed on 107.7 million hectares by mid October.

Harvesting of pulses has been accomplished on a larger area than last year. It must be noted that sowing areas of these crops also have been expanded this year. This is very important for obtaining valuable nutritious admixtures to feed. Harvesting of rice is under way in the country. This crop, as well as seen corn, has been threshed on 75 percent of the total area. Specialists note that harvesting of sunflower is proceeding slowly this autumn. Many farms have started this work belatedly, and now a shortage of transport for deliveries of the seed oil is being felt. Sugar beet still has to be harvested on a considerable area. The rate of potato digging has increased appreciably in the last few days, and this crop now has to be harvested on 7 percent of the fields i the country as a whole. Significantly more crude feed has been procured than last year; as much as 250,000 metric tons of silage already has been accumulated in the stores. Laying-in on feed root-crops for storage is being continued. Autumn plowing is also under way in the country's farms, and sowing of winter crops is under way in the extreme south.

TV Cites Figures

LD162113 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Harvesting work continues in the country. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, by 14 October grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, had been cut on an area of more than 108 million hectares and threshed on 107.7 million hectares.

In a number of agricultural-industrial organizations, for example in Bashkiriya, Tartariya, and Kurgan oblast, the plan for the sale of grain to the state has been overfulfilled. Grain harvesting is near completion in the east of the country.

CSA REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF AUTUMN SOWING

LD170715 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Winter crops occupied more than 35 million hectares [ha] in the country by the middle of October. The plan for autumn sowing has been 87-percent fulfilled. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports this data in its latest summary.

In the last week alone grain crops were placed on more than 1 million hectares. Sowing is underway in the southern Ukraine, in the northern Caucasus, in the republics of the Transcaucasus and in Central Asia. In comparison with last year, areas on which winter crops are cultivated using intensive technology have increased by more than twofold. In the last few days there has been rain in many regions, which has had a favorable effect on crops sown. In the main they are now in a good and satisfactory condition. The plan for autumn plowing has been 71-percent fulfilled; as yet this work is proceeding somewhat more slowly than last year, but the rates are increasing. Collective and state farms of Tataria, Kursk, Lipetsk, Volgograd, and many other oblasts have successfully completed autumn plowing. In Novosibirsk and Pskov Oblasts and in Tuva, a significant area of soil remains to be prepared for spring sowing.

CSA REPORTS SILAGE, FODDER STORAGE PROGRESS

LD172252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are finishing their laying-in of fodder for public sector animal husbandry. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, by mid-October more coarse fodder had been laid in store than at the same time last year. A total of 250 million metric tons of silage has already been laid in store and silage-making is continuing in a number of areas. Root plants have been gathered in from half the area sown. Farms are continuing to thresh corn and soya, agricultural crops with a valuable fodder additive.

The measures adopted in the country to strengthen the fodder base in accordance with the Food Program are yielding results. According to the appraisal of USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists, the fodder, given its rational use and preparation for feeding, will make possible increase` snimal productivity and animal produce output over the wintering period. Fodder is now being distributed directly to animal husbandry farms to provide them with the necessary reserves before roads become difficult in bad weather.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 13-16 OCT

LD170421 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 13-16 October 85. Times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

14 October

Omsk Oblast farmers have sold a total of 1.6 million metric tons of grain to the state so far. (1500 GMT)

A second lifting of potatoes on already harvested fields has been carried out in Vladimir Oblast on over 30,000 hectares [ha]. The first harvest was hampered by rain-sodden fields. In a difficult, low-yielding year, this has produced tens of thousands of metric tons of potatoes. (1200 GMT)

Milk yields above last year's in Omsk Oblast, the northern Caucausus, and along the Volga; and in general in the RSFSR have begun wintering in an organized fashion; but in the central chernozem region, except for Voronezh Oblast, reductions in milk yields have been allowed to occur. The farms of Georgia, Tajikistan, and Armenia are behind in milk output, and the farms of Moldavia, Kazhakstan, and Kirghizia are behind in meat output. In the country as a whole, bulk purchases of meat have increased by nearly 350,000 metric tons compared with last year, and purchases of milk by 1.3 million metric tons. (1900 GMT)

15 October

Potato harvesting has been completed in northern Ossetiya. (0400 GMT)

Harvesting of soya and on the second half of the sown area is under way in Amur Oblast; one-third of the area sown to soya is cultivated by industrial technology, which has helped most state and collective farms to obtain fairly high yields in spite of unfavorable weather conditions. (0304 GMT)

Many Belorussian potato growers have gathered a reasonable harvest this year; over 700,000 hectares are sown to potatoes there, and over 2 million metric tons of tubers are to be sold to the state. The harvesting is nearly its end. (0400 GMT)

In Saratov Oblast the plan for the laying of silage, amounting to about 6 million metric tons, has been fulfilled. Three times more haylage than planned has been laid in. Laying in of corn for silage continues. It is likely that livestock will be completely supplied with different kinds of fodder for overwintering. (1700 GMT)

Orel oblast has procured 500,000 metric tons of sugar beet. (1900 GMT)

Flax harvesting is ending in Belorussia. The harvest is exceeding the capacities of the processing enterprises, and unprocessed stocks are building up. A major new works has been put into operation in Chausy, new enterprises are being built in Korma and Krugloye. Over 10 enterprises are being expanded. (1900 GMT)

16 October

Belorussian farmers are having a good sugar beet harvest, with many farms recording root yields of 350 quintals per hectare. (0200 GMT)

The harvesting of grain crops is nearing completion in the country's eastern areas. Work is now being carried out only on isolated areas in Chita and Novosibirsk Oblasts and Altay Kray, and Kustanay and Kokchetav Oblasts in Kazakhstan. According to the data of statistical bodies grain crops had been threshed on almost 108 million hectares by mid-October throughout the country as a whole. This crop is also being gathered in Kazakhstan and Central Asian Republics. Throughout the country as a whole, rice has been threshed on an area of 500,000 hectares. (2005 GMT)

BRIEFS

UZBEK COTTON HARVEST -- Tashkent, 15 Oct -- Yesterday the Uzbek cotton growers collected 85,448 tons of cotton. To date, the cotton growers have delivered a total of 3,670,421 tons of cotton to the republic's procurement centers. This constitutes 64.39 percent of the Uzbek annual cotton production plan. [Summary] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 15 Oct 85 GF]

COSMOS-1686 EXTENDS ORBITAL COMPLEX 'LIFE'

LD180541 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Report by science correspondent Boris Belitskiy]

[Text] Soviet space scientists and engineers continue their work at testing new types of systems for versatile peaceful research in terrestrial space. Docked with the Salyut-7 orbital station at this moment is the spacecraft Cosmos-1686. This is a spacecraft of a new generation capable of functioning as either a heavy transport vehicle, or as a powerful inter-orbit tug, or as a specialized module for research or production. And working aboard this complex are three Soviet cosmonauts - Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh and Aleksandr Volkov. Further details from our science correspondent Boris Belitskiy:

[Belitskiy] The experience gained in recent years in operating such modular spacecraft with the Salyut-6 and Salyut-7 stations showed that such spacecraft can considerably extend the active life of future orbital complexes and make their operation more fruitful. Heavy spacecraft of this new type have an advanced computerized control system, big supplies of propellant and a power system of their own incorporating solar batteries. The control system of these satellites makes possible the automatic search for an orbital station, rendezvous and docking with it, (?attitude) control in space, (?attitude) control of the solar panels and stabilization during research work, all this in the unmanned mode. The onboard computer enables mission control to transmit flight assignments that will during several days, and if necessary months, assure the autonomous functioning of the satellite's control system without any further participation by mission control.

Then, too, the control system is highly economical. If say certain types of work in orbit don't require a very high degree of precision the control system will itself select an optimal mode dictated by considerations of saving propellant. A previous heavy satellite of this new type, Cosmos-1443, was tested in 1983 as a transport craft of large cargo capacity. It was fitted with a recoverable capsule which returned a 350 kg payload to earth. The present Cosmos-1686 spacecraft is a modular version. Such a modular design of future extra terrestrial colonies is particularly promising because long-term orbital stations can most rationally of all be assembled directly in orbit from separate modules.

Can such automatic craft make space research significantly more efficient? This is the question the flight of Cosmos-1686 is expected to answer. The total weight of the craft with its payload exceeds 20 tons, and it's almost as long as the Salyut-7 station. The diameter of its widest part exceeds 4 meters and it carries over 3 tons of propellant. Docked with the Salyut-7 station Cosmos-1686 has almost doubled the working space available aboard the orbital station, and made conditions for the crew more comfortable. Its flight program provides for extensive research for economic needs. The craft carries 5 tons of cargo, including over a ton of scientific equipment.

Experiments Evaluate Training

LD181434 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 18 TASS -- Cosmonauts Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh and Aleksandr Volkov are continuing to perform planned studies and experiments aboard an orbiting complex which consists of the research station "Salyut-7", the spaceship "Soyuz T-14" and the satellite "Cosmos-1686".

Their program of work over the past days has included medical checks and geophysical, astrophysical, technological and biological experiments.

The cosmonauts conducted an experiment codenamed "Sport", which was carried out under a plan for monitoring their state of health and aimed to evaluate the effects of physical training of varying intensity on spacemen's condition and capacity for work during long stays in orbit.

In the morning today the cosmonauts measured their masses and carried out an appraisal of the state of their muscles which get only insignificant loads in zero-gravity conditions. During the day the crew will hold several photography sessions to take pictures of the earth's surface and the atmosphere and continue experiments to study the mechanisms of generation of high energy electrons and positrons in the earth's radiation belts and near-terrestrial space.

The cosmonauts are completing a series of experiments (?involving) a system called "biogravistat" and aimed at studying the development of higher plants in artifical gravity simulated by a portable centrifuge.

According to the crew's reports and telemetry data, the flight of the orbital complex is proceeding as normal. The cosmonauts are in good health and feeling well.

'LARGEST' CAMERA FOR OBSERVING SATELLITES INSTALLED

LD171434 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Summary] Moscow, 17 Oct (TASS) -- LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA reports that the largest camera in the world for observing artifical earth satellites has been installed at the Zvenigorod station of the USSR Academy of Sciences Astronomy Council. This structure, weighing 25 metric tons, has an orbital axis in addition to the two axes of rotation common to all telescopes -- an hour axis and an axis of declination. It allows for the observation of a satellite flying in any direction. It is possible with the help of the camera to record the influence of the sun, moon, and other natural cosmic objects on artificial satellites. The instrument's two huge shutters open on clear starlit nights to the gentle hum of electric motors, and the camera is aimed at the sky.